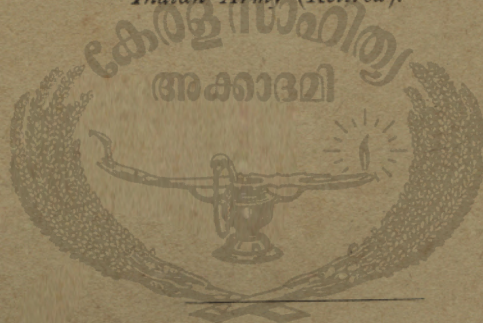


COIN COLLECTING IN MYSORE

BY

MAJOR R. P. JACKSON,

Indian Army (Retired).



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COIN COLLECTING IN MYSORE.

BY MAJOR R. P. JACKSON, *Indian Army (Retired).*

IN 1889 Captain R. H. C. Tufnell, under instructions from the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, published a catalogue of Mysore coins in the collection of the Government Museum, Bangalore, and being posted to Bangalore in the following year I took advantage of three years in residence there to pay visits to many remote villages in the Province, with a view to obtaining as complete a collection of Mysore coins as I possibly could. There being no railways to these villages in those days, I travelled from village to village by dog-cart, having posted horses in advance and sent on the tents and supplies in a bullock-cart. In many places it was impossible to get supplies other than those used by the natives, and hotels were non-existent. The advent of a European to most of the villages being an uncommon occurrence, and the natives quickly finding out the object of my visit, it was not long before bags of coins were brought to me for sale by the owners, who were only too anxious to exchange them for the more useful current coin of the realm. On many occasions I was able to buy the copper coins at so much the viss, *i.e.*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., which rather surprised me at the time and caused me to inquire if other coin collectors had paid visits there, but I was always answered in the negative. In fact, on one occasion I was asked if I had been deputed by the government to exchange the old coins for new.

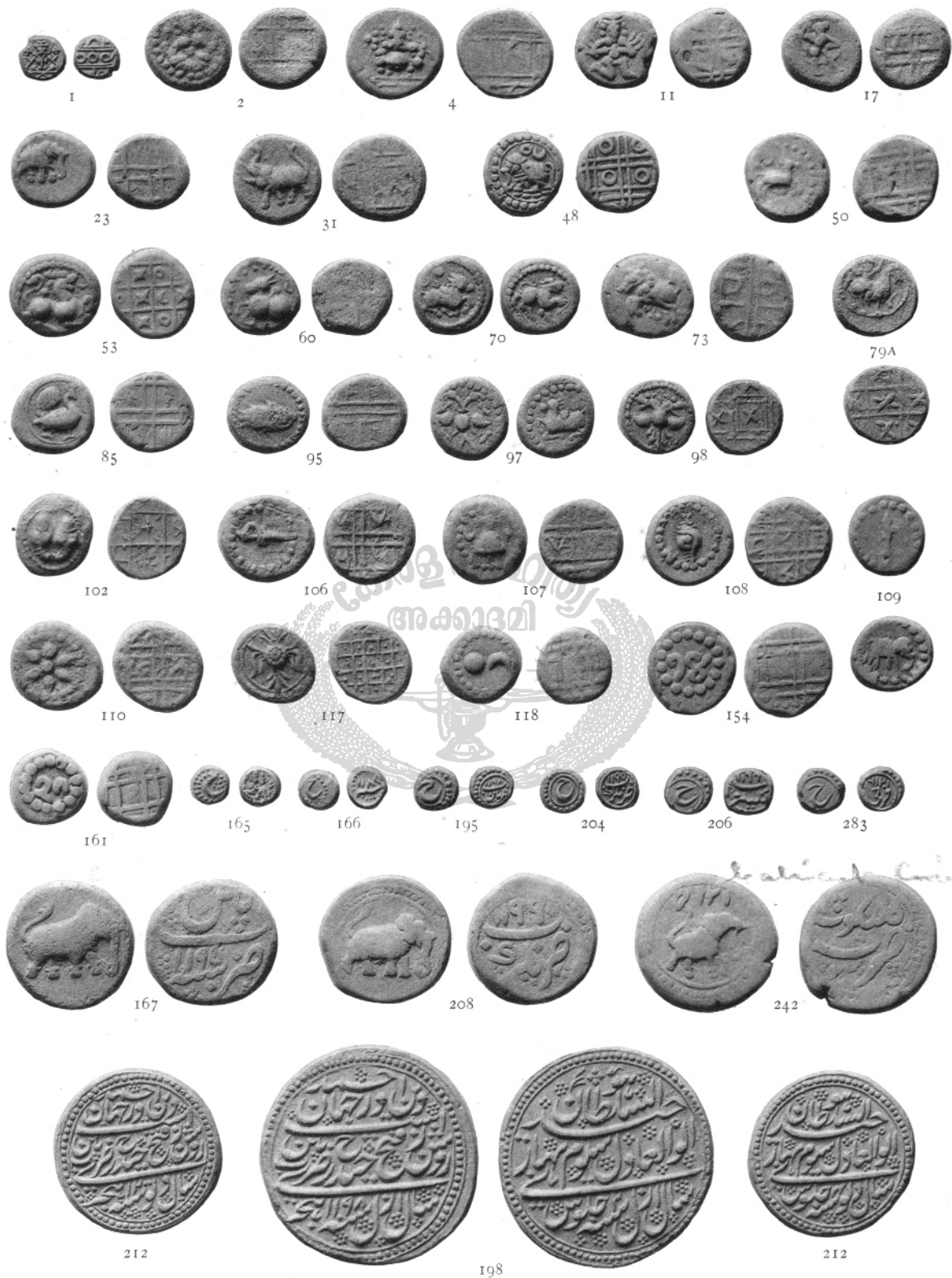
The first visit to a village was invariably the most successful, the second resulting in an enhancement in price. Every new coin obtained I catalogued, also making a drawing of it, and when acquiring new

purchases I often found it necessary to refer to the book. This proceeding I soon found to be very foolish, for the wily Hindu at once thought he had a treasure if the coin was desired. Captain Tufnell used to recommend taking a handful of old coppers and sitting on the doorstep of the village shroff, *i.e.*, the money changer, to try to coax whatever he might have. He, thus, encouraged passers-by to stop and gape, and whatever the village contained would be at his mercy. I often adopted the same plan myself, and have very vivid recollections of sitting on the edge of the platform in front of the shops amidst very unpleasant surroundings. Needless to say, that this was before the bubonic plague broke out in India. Sometimes I was told that there was not a single old coin in the village, which often led me to believe that the natives thought that I had come in an official capacity to see if other than government issues were being circulated, for, after the exercise of great tact and patience, many specimens were lured from their hiding places. At that time, 1890, an old coin to the native mind was of infinitely less interest than the more useful modern piece, but having occasion to revisit my old haunts seven or eight years later, I found that times had changed, and with the times the prices.

I purpose giving a short account of the different kinds of coins of the Mysore Province procured by me, many of which have hitherto not been published, dividing them as under :—

- (1) Pre-Muhammadan issues—or those in circulation before the usurpation of Haidar Ali Khan in A.D. 1761.
- (2) The Muhammadan issues—or those issued by Haidar Ali Khan between 1761 and 1782, and by his son Tipu Sultan between 1782–1799.
- (3) The issues of Krishna Raja Udaiyar, who was made Raja of Mysore by the British after the death of Tipu Sultan at Seringapatam in 1799. This raja died in 1868.

The mintage of Mysore coins ceased in 1843, when the East India Company's coinage was adopted for the Mysore Province.





I. PRE-MUHAMMADAN PERIOD.

There was no silver coinage in existence during this period in any of the Hindu States of Southern India, and very little is known concerning the gold and copper coins of the Mysore Province.

Fig. 1. This small gold fanam weighing about six grains and known as the Kanthirava Fanam owing to its having been struck by Kanthirava Narasa Rajah, who ruled in Mysore in 1704-1714, is said to be the earliest issue of a Mysore prince. The accounts of the province were kept in these fanams down to the time of the British assumption, and a re-issue of this particular coin was made after the fall of Seringapatam.

Obverse.—A representation of *Vishnu* (the "Preserver" or second god of the Hindu Triad) in his fourth (or Nara-Singh avatar) descent to earth in a visible form, when, according to the Hindu legend, he issued from a pillar in the form of a man with a lion's head.

Reverse.—Sri.
Kamth (i).
rava.

Nothing is known concerning the following copper coins which were in circulation during this period. These were undoubtedly in common use in Mysore and are not found in any other place in India.

Fig. 2. *Obverse.*—The figure of *Lakshmi*, the consort of the god *Vishnu*, considered as his female or creative energy, sitting enclosed in a circle of dots.

Reverse.—Double cross lines with symbols in open spaces. Weight, 48 grs.

No. 3. As No. 2, but weight 24 grs.

Fig. 4. *Obverse.*—The figure of *Ganesa* or *Ganaputti*, the elephant-headed Hindu god of foresight and prudence, the remover of difficulties—seated to the front on a plain field.

Reverse.—Double cross lines with symbols in open spaces. Weight, 48 grs.

No. 5. *Obverse.*—*Ganesa* seated to the front under a canopy.

Reverse.—Single cross lines and symbols. Weight, 48 grs.

No. 6. *Obverse.*—As No. 4 but double-stamped, with double cross lines and symbols.

- No. 7. *Obverse*.—As No. 4.
Reverse.—Double stamped, with double cross lines and symbols
 Weight, 48 grs.
- No. 8. *Obverse*.—*Ganesa* seated to the front, enclosed in a circle of dots.
- No. 9. *Obverse*.—As No. 8.
Reverse.—Double cross lines, with five dots in open spaces.
 Weight, 24 grs.
- No. 10. *Obverse*.—*Ganesa* seated to the front on a plain field.
Reverse.—Double cross lines. Weight, 18 grs.
- Fig. 11. *Obverse*.—Figure of *Garuda*, a Hindu demi-god, with the body and legs of a man, the head and wings of a bird—the emblem of strength and speed, kneeling on the right knee, on a plain field.
Reverse.—Double cross lines with symbols in open spaces. Weight, 48 grs.
- No. 12. As No. 11, but *Garuda* kneeling on the left knee. Weight, 48 grs.
- No. 13. As No. 12, but weight 24 grs.
- No. 14. As No. 13, but *Garuda* enclosed in a circle of dots. Weight, 24 grs.
- No. 15. *Obverse*.—*Garuda* kneeling on the left knee, with hands upraised, plain field.
Reverse.—Double cross lines, with symbols in open spaces.
 Weight, 48 grs.
- No. 16. *Obverse*.—The figure of *Hanuman*, the general of the monkey-king, whose deeds are celebrated in the heroic poem of the *Ramayana*, standing to the right with right arm upraised, on a plain field.
Reverse.—Double cross lines. Weight, 48 grs.
- Fig. 17. As No. 16, but symbols in the open spaces of the double cross lines in the reverse.
- No. 18. As No. 17, but *Hanuman* enclosed in a circle of dots. Weight, 48 grs.
- No. 19. As No. 18, but weight 18 grs.
- No. 20. Variant of the *Hanuman* type. Weight, 24 grs.
- No. 21. Similar to No. 20 but 18 grs.
- No. 22. *Obverse*.—Elephant, standing to right, on a plain field.
Reverse.—Double cross lines. Weight, 45 grs.
- Fig. 23. As No. 22, but double cross lines with symbols in open places on the reverse. Weight, 45 grs.

- No. 24. *Obverse*.—Elephant standing to right, but double stamped with cross lines on the elephant.
Reverse.—Double stamped with elephant and cross lines. Weight, 45 grs.
- No. 25. *Obverse*.—Elephant standing to right, surrounded by a circle of dots.
Reverse.—Double cross lines with dots in open spaces. Weight, 18 grs.
- No. 26. *Obverse*.—As No. 25.
Reverse.—Single cross lines with dots in open spaces.
- No. 27. *Obverse*.—Elephant standing to right, with crescent-moon and sun above.
Reverse.—Single cross lines. Weight, 18 grs.
- No. 28. *Obverse*.—Elephant standing to right, with crescent-moon and sun above, surrounded by a circle of dots.
Reverse.—Single cross lines. Weight, 18 grs.
- No. 29. *Obverse*.—Elephant standing to right, with crescent-moon above, surrounded by circle of dots.
Reverse.—Single cross lines, with a cross in each interspace. Weight, 18 grs.
- No. 30. As No. 29, but variant reverse. Weight, 18 grs.
- Fig. 31. *Obverse*.—Elephant standing to left, with the trunk raised as in the act of saluting, on a plain field.
Reverse.—Double cross lines and symbols in open spaces.
- No. 32. *Obverse*.—Elephant standing to left, on a plain field.
Reverse.—Double cross lines. Weight, 43 grs.
- No. 33. Variant of No. 32.
- No. 34. Variant of No. 32. Weight, 45 grs.
- No. 35. As No. 32, but weight 23 grs.
- No. 36. As No. 32, but single cross lines on the reverse. Weight, 23 grs.
- No. 37. *Obverse*.—Elephant standing surrounded by a circle of dots.
Reverse.—Single cross lines. Weight, 18 grs.
- No. 38. As No. 37, but obverse double stamped with single cross lines. Weight, 18 grs.
- No. 39. As No. 37, but double cross lines with dots in interspaces on the reverse. Weight, 23 grs.
- No. 40. *Obverse*.—Elephant standing to left; crescent-moon above; surrounded by a lined circle and ring of dots.
Reverse.—Double cross lines with circles in open spaces. Weight, 42 grs.
- No. 41. As No. 40, but double stamped with double cross lines. Weight, 42 grs.

- No. 42. As No. 40, but double stamped on both obverse and reverse.
Weight, 42 grs.
- No. 43. *Obverse*.—Elephant standing to left, with crescent-moon above, surrounded by a lined circle.
Reverse.—Double cross lines with circles in open spaces. Weight, 42 grs.
- No. 44. *Obverse*.—Elephant standing to left ; sun and moon above ; plain field.
Reverse.—Single cross lines. Weight, 23 grs.
- No. 45. As No. 44, but reverse double stamped. Weight, 23 grs.
- No. 46. *Obverse*.—Elephant standing to left ; sun and moon above ; surrounded by a circle of dots.
Reverse.—Single cross lines. Weight, 23 grs.
- No. 47. As No. 46, but single cross lines with dots in open spaces on the reverse. Weight, 23 grs.
- Fig. 48. *Obverse*.—Elephant, caparisoned, standing to left, with sun and moon above, surrounded by a lined circle and ring of dots.
Reverse.—Double cross lines with circles in open spaces. Weight, 42 grs.
- No. 49. As No. 48, but weight 18 grs.
- Fig. 50. *Obverse*.—A deer galloping to right, with sun and moon above, and dotted flower under the deer, surrounded by a circle of dots.
Reverse.—Double cross lines at right angles with symbols in open spacing—the form of symbol varying on each coin. Weight, 50 grs.
- No. 51. *Obverse*.—A gryphon, couchant, to right on a plain field.
Reverse.—Double cross lines and symbols. Weight, 48 grs.
- No. 52. As No. 51, but gryphon enclosed in a circle of dots.
- Fig. 53. *Obverse*.—As No. 52.
Reverse.—Single cross lines with symbols in open spaces. Weight, 48 grs.
- No. 54. *Obverse*.—A gryphon, couchant, to right.
Reverse.—Single cross lines with five dots in each interspace. Weight, 23 grs.
- No. 55. *Obverse*.—As No. 52.
Reverse.—Single cross lines and dots in open spaces. Weight, 23 grs.
- No. 56. As No. 55, but single cross lines only on the reverse. Weight, 23 grs.

- No. 57. *Obverse*.—A gryphon, couchant, to left, enclosed in a circle of dots.
Reverse.—Single cross lines with dots in open spaces. Weight, 48 grs.
- No. 58. *Obverse*.—A gryphon, standing to left with right paw upraised, on a plain field.
Reverse.—Double cross lines with symbols in open spaces, Weight, 48 grs.
- No. 59. As No. 58, but reverse double stamped.
- Fig. 60. *Obverse*.—A bull, couchant, to left, with crescent-moon above, the whole enclosed in a circle of dots; the space between the dots varying on each coin.
Reverse.—Double cross lines and symbols. Weight, 49 grs.
- No. 61. As No. 60, but on plain field.
- No. 62. As No. 60, but weight 20 grs.
- No. 63. *Obverse*.—Bull, couchant, to left, surrounded by a circle of dots.
Reverse.—Single cross lines with five dots in open spaces. Weight, 20 grs.
- No. 64. As No. 63, but double cross lines with crosses in open spaces on the reverse. Weight, 20 grs.
- No. 65. *Obverse*.—As No. 61.
Reverse.—Double cross lines with a cross in each interspace. Weight, 20 grs.
- No. 66. As No. 60, but with floreated device on the reverse. Weight, 20 grs.
- No. 67. *Obverse*.—Bull, couchant, to right, enclosed in a double-lined circle.
Reverse.—Single cross lines with a cross in each interspace. Weight, 35 grs.
- No. 68. *Obverse*.—Bull, couchant, to right, enclosed in a circle of dots.
Reverse.—Single cross lines with dots in open spaces. Weight 20 grs.
- No. 69. *Obverse*.—Bull, walking to the right, with crescent-moon above, enclosed in a circle of dots.
Reverse.—Double cross lines with a cross in open spaces. Weight, 20 grs.
- Fig. 70. *Obverse*.—Bull, couchant, to right, with sun and moon above, enclosed in a circle of dots.
Reverse.—A dragon to right, enclosed in a circle of dots. Weight, 48 grs.
- No. 71. *Obverse*.—Bull to right, enclosed in a circle of dots.
Reverse.—*Hanuman* enclosed in a circle of dots. Weight, 30 grs.

- No. 72. *Obverse*.—A dog (?) on a plain field.
Reverse.—Double cross lines with circles in open spaces. Weight, 48 grs.
- Fig. 73. *Obverse*.—Horse, with trappings, cantering to left on a plain field.
Reverse.—Double cross lines and symbols. Weight, 48 grs.
- No. 74. *Obverse*.—Horse walking to right on a plain field.
Reverse.—Double cross lines and symbols. Weight, 48 grs.
- No. 75. As No. 74. but weight 20 grs.
- No. 76. As No. 75, but horse enclosed in a circle of dots. Weight, 20 grs.
- No. 77. *Obverse*.—Man on horseback to the right : plain field.
Reverse.—Double cross lines and symbols. Weight, 48 grs.
- No. 78. As No. 77, but weight 17 grs.
- No. 79. *Obverse*.—Man on horseback to the right, spear in right hand : surrounded by a circle of dots.
Reverse.—Double cross lines and symbols. Weight, 23 grs.
- Fig. 79A. As No. 78, but single cross lines with crosses in interspaces on the reverse. Weight, 23 grs.
- No. 80. As No. 78, but variant reverse.
- No. 81. *Obverse*.—Man on horseback to the left, surrounded by a circle of dots.
Reverse.—Double cross lines and symbols. Weight, 20 grs.
- No. 82. *Obverse*.—Two figures on horseback to the right, enclosed in a lined circle.
Reverse.—Double cross lines on a beaded line, with symbols in open spaces. Weight, 23 grs.
- No. 83. As No. 82, but double cross lines and symbols only on the reverse. Weight, 23 grs.
- No. 84. As No. 82, but variant reverse. Weight, 23 grs.
- Fig. 85. *Obverse*.—A peacock standing to right, enclosed in a lined circle.
Reverse.—Double cross lines and symbols. Weight, 48 grs.
- No. 86. As No. 85, but weight 23 grs., and reverse double stamped with single cross lines.
- No. 87. As No. 86, but single cross lines with dots in interspaces on the reverse. Weight, 23 grs.
- No. 88. *Obverse*.—Peacock standing to right on a plain field.
Reverse.—Single cross lines with five dots in interspaces. Weight, 23 grs.
- No. 89. As No. 87, but variant reverse. Weight, 23 grs.

- No. 90. *Obverse*.—Peacock standing to left, enclosed in a circle of dots.
Reverse.—Single cross lines with circles in open spaces. Weight, 23 grs.
- No. 91. As No. 90, but peacock enclosed in a lined circle, and variant reverse. Weight, 23 grs.
- No. 92. Variant of No. 90. Weight, 20 grs.
- No. 93. *Obverse*.—A bird standing to left, enclosed in a circle of dots.
Reverse.—Single cross lines and symbols. Weight, 23 grs.
- No. 94. *Obverse*.—A fish to the left, enclosed in a lined circle, and circle of dots. Weight, 100 grs.
- Fig. 95. *Obverse*.—A fish to the right enclosed by a ring of dots.
Reverse.—Double cross lines and symbols in open spaces. Weight, 48 grs.
- No. 96. As No. 95, but weight 20 grs., and with single cross lines and crosses in the interspaces on the reverse.
- Fig. 97. *Obverse*.—The *ganda bherunda*, or double-headed eagle holding elephants in its beaks and claws, enclosed in a circle of dots.
Reverse.—A bull to left, enclosed in a circle of dots. Weight, 48 grs.
- Fig. 98. *Obverse*.—As No. 97.
Reverse.—Double cross lines with crosses in interspaces. Weight, 23 grs.
- No. 99. *Obverse*.—As No. 98.
Reverse.—Double cross lines only. Weight, 23 grs.
- No. 100. *Obverse*.—As No. 99.
Reverse.—Single cross lines and symbols. Weight, 23 grs.
- No. 101. *Obverse*.—An animal or a bird (?) enclosed in a circle of dots.
Reverse.—Double cross lines with crosses in interspaces. Weight, 23 grs.
- Fig. 102. *Obverse*.—Two plants or flowers, possibly the Indian Brinjal, surrounded by a circle of dots.
Reverse.—Single cross lines with crosses in interspaces. Weight, 23 grs.
- No. 103. As No. 102, but on a plain field. Weight, 23 grs.
- No. 104. As No. 102, but enclosed in a lined circle.
Reverse.—Crosses only.
- No. 105. *Obverse*.—An animal resembling a camel, but scarcely possible as camels are very rare in Southern India. Weight, 48 grs.

- Fig. 106. *Obverse*.—A dagger with edge to the right, enclosed in a circle of dots.
Reverse.—Double cross lines with symbols in open spaces.
 Weight, 48 grs.
- Fig. 107. *Obverse*.—A bell between a crescent-moon and sun, the whole enclosed in a circle of dots.
Reverse.—Double cross lines with symbols in open spaces.
 Weight, 48 grs.
- Fig. 108. *Obverse*.—The conch shell which is often seen in the Hindu temples, enclosed in a circle of dots.
Reverse.—Double cross lines and symbols in open spaces.
 Weight, 48 grs.
- Fig. 109. *Obverse*.—The hook used by the mahouts in guiding elephants, enclosed in a circle of dots.
Reverse.—Elephant standing to right, enclosed in a circle of dots.
 Weight, 48 grs.
- Fig. 110. *Obverse*.—A flower or star, enclosed in a circle of dots.
Reverse.—Double cross lines with symbols in open spaces.
 Weight, 48 grs.
- No. 111. As No. 110, but weight 23 grs., double cross lines and crosses in open spaces on the reverse.
- No. 112. As No. 111, but the flower, or star, enclosed in a lined circle.
 Weight, 23 grs.
- No. 113. As No. 112, but the flower, or star, enclosed in both a lined circle and a ring of dots. Weight, 23 grs.
- No. 114. As No. 112, but with single cross lines and dots in open spaces on the reverse. Weight, 23 grs.
- No. 115. *Obverse*.—A flower, or star, differently shaped than on preceding coins, enclosed in a circle of dots.
Reverse.—Double cross lines with crosses in interspaces. Weight, 23 grs.
- No. 116. *Obverse*.—Flower or star on a plain field.
Reverse.—A bull to the left. Weight, 23 grs.
- Fig. 117. *Obverse*.—A floreated device enclosed in a rim and circle of dots.
Reverse.—Single cross lines with dots in open spaces. Weight, 23 grs.
- Fig. 118. *Obverse*.—The sun and moon enclosed in a circle of dots.
Reverse.—Double cross lines with symbols in open spaces.
 Weight, 48 grs.

KANARESE NUMERAL COPPER COINS.

- No. 120. *Obverse*.—The *Kanarese* numeral ೧ (1) enclosed in a circle of dots.
Reverse.—Double cross lines with symbols in open spaces.
 Weight, 46 grs.
- No. 121. As No. 120, but variant reverse.
- No. 122. As No. 120, but obverse and reverse double stamped with double cross lines and symbols.
- No. 123. As No. 120, but weight 25 grs.
- No. 124. *Obverse*.—*Kanarese* numeral ೨ (2) enclosed in a circle of dots.
Reverse.—Double cross lines with symbols in open spaces.
 Weight, 46 grs.
- No. 125. As No. 124, but weight, 28 grs.
- No. 126. *Obverse*.—*Kanarese* numeral ೩ (3) enclosed in a circle of dots.
 Weight, 46 grs.
- No. 127. *Obverse*.— " ೪ (4) " " 46 "
- No. 128. *Obverse*.— " " " " 21 "
- No. 129. *Obverse*.— " ೫ (5) " " 46 "
- No. 130. *Obverse*.— " ೬ (6) " " 46 "
- No. 131. *Obverse*.— " ೭ (7) " " 46 "
- Reverse*.—Double cross lines with variant symbols in open spaces.
- No. 132. *Obverse*.—*Kanarese* numeral ೮ (8) enclosed in a circle of dots.
 Weight, 46 grs.
- No. 133. As No. 132, but double stamped with double cross lines.
Reverse.—The double cross lines, etc., surrounded by a ring of dots. Weight, 46 grs.
- No. 134. *Obverse*.—*Kanarese* numeral ೯ (9) enclosed in a circle of dots.
 Weight, 46 grs.
- No. 135. *Obverse*.—*Kanarese* numeral ೧೦ (10) enclosed in a circle of dots.
 Weight, 46 grs.
- No. 136. As No. 135, but double stamped with double cross lines.
- No. 137. *Obverse*.—*Kanarese* numeral ೧೧ (11) enclosed in a circle of dots.
 Weight, 46 grs.
- No. 138. As No. 137, but double stamped with double cross lines.
- No. 139. *Obverse*.—*Kanarese* numeral ೧೨ (12) enclosed in a circle of dots.
 Weight, 46 grs.
- No. 140. As No. 139, but weight 28 grs.

No. 141.	Obverse.—	Kanarese numeral ೧೩ (13) enclosed in a circle of dots.			
					Weight, 46 grs.
No. 142.	Obverse.—	೧೪ (14)	"	"	"
No. 143.	Obverse.—	೧೫ (15)	"	"	"
No. 144.	Obverse.—	೧೬ (16)	"	"	"
No. 145.	Obverse.—	೧೭ (17)	"	"	"
No. 146.	Obverse.—	೧೮ (18)	"	"	"
No. 147.	Obverse.—	೧೯ (19)	"	"	"
No. 148.	Obverse.—	೨೦ (20)	"	"	"
No. 149.	Obverse.—	೨೧ (21)	"	"	"
No. 150.	As No. 149, but obverse and reverse double stamped.				Weight, 46 grs.
No. 151.	Obverse.—	Kanarese numeral ೨೨ (22) enclosed in a circle of dots.			
					Weight, 46 grs.
No. 152.	As No. 151, but weight 23 grs.				
No. 153.	Obverse.—	Kanarese numeral ೨೩ (23) enclosed in a circle of dots.			
					Weight, 46 grs.
Fig. 154.	Obverse.—	೨೪ (24)	"	"	"
No. 155.	Obverse.—	೨೫ (25)	"	"	"
No. 156.	Obverse.—	೨೬ (26)	"	"	"
No. 157.	Obverse.—	೨೭ (27)	"	"	"
No. 158.	Obverse.—	೨೮ (28)	"	"	"
No. 159.	Obverse.—	೨೯ (29)	"	"	"
No. 160.	Obverse.—	೩೦ (30)	"	"	"
Fig. 161.	Obverse.—	೩೧ (31)	"	"	"

I was able to procure many specimens of the above coins, and have given their average weight. So far as I know, no opinion as to the authority issuing them has been expressed, but I cannot help thinking that the whole of these copper coins were issued by the local chieftains, and were purely village coins, used instead of cowries. As stated before, I have never found any of them in any part of India except the Mysore Province, and according to the natives, they were current at the same time as the *Kanthirava* gold fanam. The majority of them appear to have been issued in two sizes, the larger being approximately twice the weight of the smaller. When the catalogue of the coins of the Mysore Government Museum was published, sixty-one of these Pre-Muhammadan coins were in that

collection, which included the following four coins which I now describe in order to make this series as complete as possible :—

1. *Obverse*.—A tiger standing to right, in a plain lined circle.
Reverse.—A battle-axe with edge to left, in double-lined circle with dots between. Weight, 95 grs.
2. Variant of No. 1, weighing 48 grs.
3. As No. 2, but edge of battle-axe to right. Weight, 46 grs.
4. Battle-axe with edge to left. Weight, 12 grs.

“ These coins [the four mentioned above] were first attributed to Mysore by Marsden, *Numismat. Orient.*, Pl. II, No. MXLIX, and his theory that they are purely Mysore coins, has not, owing to their occurrence almost exclusively in the province, since met with contradiction. These coins are by some said to have been coined by Tipu. Marsden says that this coin [? type] seems to have been the pattern piece of a coin that did not afterwards become a part of the currency. This specimen was obtained in Bangalore and differs in some trifling points from those figured by Marsden and Moor.”¹

Although I must have handled thousands of Mysore coins I was never able to procure a single specimen of this type, which leads me to the conclusion that it was never in active circulation, but rather the issue of some petty state in the province. When collecting coins in the Deccan about eighteen years afterwards I was able to procure many coins of this battle-axe type, but the obverse did not contain the figure of the tiger : these particular coins were attributed by the natives to one of the Deccan villages.

Before proceeding to the more interesting coins of Haidar and his son Tipu Sultan, I may mention two other copper coins of the pre-Muhammadan period of Mysore, namely, two of the *Kanarese* numeral type bearing the numerals 32 and 33. The specimens in Sir Walter Elliot's collection extended from the numerals 1 to 31, and Captain Tufnell, in commenting on this, states that he has never seen any specimen bearing a higher numeral than 31. However, I have seen the coins bearing the numerals 32 and 33 in Dr. Hultzsch's collection, and they are evidently of great rarity as I could never find any in the villages.


These coins of the *Kanarese* numeral type are undoubtedly issues of Mysore, and no one has, as yet, advanced any theory as to what the numbers referred. As almost the whole of the Hindu gods worshipped in Mysore and almost every animal and object had been represented on preceding issues, the persons issuing them must have had a hard task to strike out a new line, and what seems so strange is the utter disregard for the feelings of the natives, to whom a change in the currency is so repugnant. The issue of the *Kanarese* numeral type was attributed by Sir Walter Elliot to Chama Raja V., 1775-1796, in whose reign Haidar usurped the throne, when the Muhammadan currency commenced.

II.—MUHAMMADAN PERIOD.


THE COINS OF HAIDAR ALI KHAN.

A.H. 1175-1197 = A.D. 1761-1782.

Gold Coins—The Pagoda.

No. 162. *Obverse*.—The initial of Haidar,  on a granulated surface.

Reverse.—The third god of the Hindu triad, called *Siva* or *Mahadeva*, representing the principle of destruction and of reproduction, and his wife *Parvati*, often called *Kali*, seated side by side. The former holds a trisul and the latter a deer. Weight, 52 grs.

No. 163. As No. 162, but Haidar's initial reversed 

Half pagoda.

No. 164. As No. 162, but the weight 25 grs.

Fanam.

Fig. 165. As No. 162, but the weight $5\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

Haidar is said to have struck the above coins at Nagar, afterwards known as Bednore, and to have copied the devices on them from the Polygars of Ikkeri after his conquest of that state in A.D. 1763.

Haidar also struck a small gold half-fanam of which the name of the mint place is unknown. It is now very rare, but I was fortunate in procuring three specimens of the following.

Half-Fanam.

Fig. 166. *Obverse*.—Haidar's initial ح on a plain field enclosed in a circle of dots.

Reverse.—سنه ۱۱۸۹ = "year 1189," i.e., A.D. 1775. Weight, about 3 grs.

The above coin is, I believe, the earliest dated coin of Haidar. The Mysore Government Museum has a specimen of his half-fanam, similar to No. 166, but dated A.H. 1196=A.D. 1781.

No silver coins were issued by Haidar.

COPPER COINS.

Fig. 167. 20 cash.—

Obverse.—Elephant standing to right on a plain field.

Reverse.—ضرب پٹن سنه ۱۱۹۵ "struck at Puttun in the year 1195" on a field ornamented with roses. Weight 188 grs.

The British Museum possesses a specimen of a 20 cash piece containing on the obverse ضرب خالخاباد "struck at Khalakhabad" and on the reverse سنه ۱۱۹۵ "year 1195." Khalakhabad was the name given by Tipu to the town of Chendghaul near Seringapatam.¹

The name پٹن "Puttun" on No. 167, meaning "City," was applied by the natives of Southern India to Seringapatam, the anglicised name for Shrirangapatnam, deriving its name from a temple of Vishnu, Shriranga. In the time of Tipu, Haidar's son, Seringapatam, the capital of Mysore, is said to have had a population of 500,000.

Undated copper coins of Haidar.

The following coins do not bear any date, which makes it impossible to say whether they are the issues of Haidar or of his son Tipu, but from the general rudeness in the execution, they would appear to have been struck by Haidar, who, during the latter portion of his reign, issued paisas or 20 cash pieces. Haidar does not appear to have coined 40, 10, 5 or 2½ cash pieces, and the undated coins of these denominations have been classified under the issues of his son.

¹ Tufnell.

No. 168. 20 cash.—

Obverse.—An elephant standing to right on a plain field.

Reverse.—ضرب بلاري "struck at Bellary," in a lined circle.
Weight, 186 grs.

Haidar captured various places in the Bellary district in 1779.

No. 169. As No. 168, but slightly varied.

No. 170. As No. 168, but ضرب پتن "struck at Seringapatam," on an ornamented field.

No. 171. *Obverse*.—Elephant standing to left on a plain field.

Reverse.—ضرب نگر "struck at Nagar," now known as Bednore, which Hyder captured in 1763; on an ornamented field.

No. 172. *Obverse*.—Elephant standing to right in a double-lined circle.

Reverse.—ضرب فیض حصار "struck at Feiz-Hisar," on an ornamented field within a double lined circle with dots between.

Tipu is said to have given the name of Feiz-Hisar to the fortress of Gooty in the Bellary district, in which case the coin was probably issued by him.

Undated copper coins of Tipu.

No. 173. 10 cash.—

Obverse.—Elephant standing to left, enclosed in a lined circle.

Reverse.—ضرب نگر "struck at Nagar." Weight, 87 grs.

No. 174. *Obverse*.—Elephant standing to right, enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots.

Reverse.—ضرب فیض حصار "struck at Feiz-Hisar," enclosed in a double-lined circle and ring of dots. Weight, 86 grs.

No. 175. 5 cash.—As No. 174, but weight 41 grs.

No. 176. As No. 175, but elephant enclosed in double-lined circle only.

No. 177. *Obverse*.—Elephant standing to right in a circle of dots.

Reverse.—کلکوت "Calicut."

Haidar invaded Calicut in 1766, but the town revolting afterwards, was reconquered in 1773. The Mysoreans were expelled by the British in 1782, but Tipu laid waste the place in 1789. It was finally ceded to the British in 1792.

- No. 178. As No. 177, but with a variant reverse.
- No. 179. *Obverse*.—Elephant standing to right in a double-lined circle.
Reverse.—ضرب بنگلور “struck at Bangalore,” on an ornamental field, surrounded by a double-lined circle and ring of dots. Weight, 41 grs.
- No. 180. *Obverse*.—Elephant standing to left in a lined circle and ring of dots.
Reverse.—ضرب خالخاباد “struck at Khalakhabad,” in a double-lined circle with a ring of dashes between. Weight, 40 grs.
- No. 181. As No. 180, but ضرب خالقه only on the reverse.
- No. 182. 20 cash.—
Obverse.—Elephant standing to right in double-lined circle and ring of dots.
Reverse.—ضرب پتن “Struck at Puttun,” on a plain field in double-lined circle and ring of dots. Weight, 174 grs.
- No. 183. As No. 182, but variant obverse.
- No. 184. As No. 182, but with ornamental field.
- No. 185. 10 cash.—As No. 183, but weight, 82 grs.
- No. 186. 5 cash.—As No. 185, but weight, 41 grs.
- No. 187. A very rude attempt at No. 186.
- No. 188. 2½ cash.—As No. 186, but weight, 21 grs.

THE COINS OF TIPU SULTAN.

A.H. 1197–1214 = A.D. 1782–1799.

Those struck in A.H. 1197 = A.D. 1782, at Seringapatam.

- No. 189. *Gold pagoda*.—
Obverse.—Haidar's initial ح and the numeral 1, viz., the 1st year of his reign, on a granulated field within a lined circle and ring of dots.
Reverse.—هو السلطان العادل سنة هجري 1197 “He is a just king, Hijrah year 1197,” within a lined circle and ring of dots. Weight, 51½ grs.
- No. 190. *Gold fanams*.—
Obverse.—Haidar's initial ح on a plain field within a double-lined circle and ring of dots.

Reverse.—۱۱۹۷ سنه ضرب "Struck at Seringapatam in the year 1197," within a double-lined circle and ring of dots, dotted flower underneath. Weight, $5\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

The British Museum contains a gold fanam of same date, struck at Nagar. It will be seen from the above that Tipu retained his father's initials on his coins, and he continued to do so for a long time after the latter's death. This Marsden attributed to a sentiment of filial duty and respect, but it has since been pointed out that he adopted the term, which signifies in Arabic a lion, or by misapplication a tiger, as an emblematical designation equivalent to a family name. Haidar received the title of "Lion of God" from the Khalif.

No. 191. *Copper 20 cash.*—

Obverse.—Elephant standing to right in a lined circle and ring of dots.

Reverse.—۱۱۹۷ سنه ضرب "Struck at Nagar in the year 1197," on an ornamental field enclosed in a lined circle and ring of dots. Weight, 180 grs.

Coins struck in A.H. 1198 = A.D. 1783.

No. 192. *Gold mohur.*—

Obverse.—دين احمد در جهان روشن رفته حيدر است ح ضرب ۱۱۹۸ "Religion is made illustrious in the world by the victory of Haidar H. Struck at Seringapatam in the Hijrah year 1198, and cyclic year, Azal."

Reverse.—هو السلطان الوحيد العادل سيوم بهاري سال ازل سنه جلوس ۲ "He alone is a great and just king. The third day of Bahari, cyclic year Azal and second year of reign."

Field ornamented with dotted flowers, and the whole surrounded by a double-lined circle and ring of dots. Weight, 160 grs.

The third day of Bahari corresponds to the 4th May, 1783, when Tipu "was flushed with the victory recently obtained over a British Army on the Malabar Coast."¹ However, the 4th May, 1799, was an unlucky day for him, for he met his death at the hands of the British on that date, when Seringapatam was captured.

¹ *Numism. Orient.*, Pl. II, p. 710.

No. 193. *Gold pagodas*.—

Obverse.—As No. 189.

Reverse.—As No. 189, but year 1118 = 1198.

The year of reign on the obverse of this coin should have been 2 (2) instead of 1 (1). There is a specimen in the British Museum with the correct year of reign.

No. 194. *Obverse*.—Haidar's initial ح and numeral 2 (2nd year of reign) and نگر "Nagar," on a granulated surface, the whole enclosed in a double-lined circle and ring of dots.

Reverse.—As No. 193. Weight, 5½ grs.

Fig. 195. *Gold fanams*.—As No. 190, but year 1118 = 1198 and plain field on reverse. Weight, 5½ grs.

No. 196. As No. 194 but mint town نگر "Nagar."

No. 197. As No. 194, but mint town كلیكوت "Calicut"—ornamented field on reverse.

Fig. 198. *Silver double rupee*.—The same inscriptions on both obverse and reverse as on the gold mohur No. 192. Weight, 349 grs.

No. 199. *Copper, 20 cash*.—

Obverse.—Elephant standing to right on a plain field.

Reverse.—1118 سنه ضرب كلیكوت "Struck at Calicut in the year 1198." Weight, 188 grs.

No. 200. *Copper 5 cash*.—

Obverse.—Elephant standing to right, enclosed in a lined circle.

Reverse.—1118 سنه ضرب پتن "Struck at Seringapatam 1198," in a lined circle. Weight, 41 grs.

There is a specimen of the 5 cash piece, struck at Nagar, dated 1198, in the Mysore Government collection.

Coins struck in A.H. 1199 = A.D. 1784.

No. 201. *Gold mohur*.—As No. 192, but date 1199 (1199) and year of reign 3 (3).

No. 202. *Gold pagoda*.—As No. 194, but year of reign 3 (3) and date 1199 (1199).

No. 203. *Gold fanams*.—As No. 196, but date 1199 (1199) with dotted flower on reverse.

Fig. 204. As No. 203, but without the dotted flower.

No. 205. As No. 190, but date 1199 (1199).

Fig. 206. As No. 197, but date ۱۱۹۹ (1199).

No. 207. *Silver double rupee*.—As No. 198, but date ۱۱۹۹ and year of reign ۳ (3) and cyclic year جلو Jalu'. Weight, 350 grs.

Fig. 208. *Copper 20 cash*.—

Obverse.—Elephant standing to right in double lined circle and ring of dots.

Reverse.—As No. 191, but year ۱۱۹۹ (1199).

There is a similar piece in the Mysore collection of the same date but struck at Calicut.

Coins struck in A.H. 1200 = A.D. 1785, at the Seringapatam mint.

No. 209. *Gold pagoda*.—

Obverse.—Haidar's initial ح combined with the mint town پتن and numeral ۴ (4th year of reign) on granulated surface. Enclosed in lined circle and ring of dots.

Reverse.—"He is a just King, year of Hijrah 1200" in Persian, etc. Weight, 5 1/2 grs.

No. 210. *Gold fanam*.—As No. 190, but date ۱۲۰۰ (1200) on reverse and plain field. Weight, 5 1/2 grs.

No. 211. *Silver double rupee*.—As No. 198; but date ۱۲۰۰ (1200) and cyclic year دلو "Dalu" and year of reign ۴ (4). Weight, 350 grs.

Fig. 212. *Silver rupee*.—As No. 211, but weight, 174 grs.

No. 213. *Copper 20 cash*.—

Obverse.—Elephant standing to left: date ۱۲۰۰ (1200) above, the whole enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots.

Reverse.—ضرب پتن on an ornamental field surrounded by double lined circle and ring of dots. Weight, 174 grs.

No. 214. *Copper 10 cash*.—As No. 213, but weight 82 grs.

No. 215. *Copper 5 cash*.—Similar, but weight 41 grs.

Coins struck in A.H. 1200 = A.D. 1785, at the Bednore mint.

No. 216. *Gold pagoda*.—As No. 194, but ۴ (4) year of reign and date of Hijrah ۱۲۰۰ (1200).

No. 217. *Gold fanam*.—As No. 196, but date ۱۲۰۰ (1200).

A silver double rupee of this mint and date was struck.

No. 218. *Copper 20 cash.*—

Obverse.—Elephant standing to right : date ۱۲۰۰ above : the whole enclosed in double-lined circle.

Reverse.—نُگَرِ on an ornamental field and enclosed in a double-lined circle and ring of dots. Weight, 174 grs.

There is a 5 cash piece of this mint and date in the Mysore collection.

Coins struck in A.H. 1200 = A.D. 1785, at the Bangalore mint.

No. 219. *Copper 20 cash.*—

Obverse.—As No. 218.

Reverse.—As No. 218 but بنگلور (Bangalore) as name of mint. Weight, 174 grs.

No. 220. *Copper 5 cash.*—As No. 219, but weight 41 grs.

Coin struck in A.H. 1200 = A.D. 1785, at the Calicut mint.

No. 221. *Gold fanam.*—As No. 197, but year ۱۲۰۰ (1200).

No. 222. *Copper 20 cash.*—As No. 218, but کليکوت (Calicut) as mint town.

A 20 cash piece with the reverse سنہ ۴ ضرب کليکوت "struck at Calicut year 4" was also issued. Mr. Ingle's collection.

Coins struck in A.H. 1201 = A.D. 1786, at Seringapatam.

No. 223. *Gold fanam.*—As No. 190, but date ۱۲۰۱ (1201) on a plain field.

No. 224. *Copper 5 cash.*—As No. 215, but date ۱۲۰۱ (1201).

Copper 10 cash and 20 cash pieces of this date coined at Seringapatam and Bednore respectively, are in other collections, but those of this particular date, viz., 1201, are extremely rare owing to the fact that Tipu from the date of his accession in A.H. 1197 to 1200 employed the usual Muhammadian Hijrah system, dating from the flight of the prophet from Mecca, which was a lunar calendar, and in the fifth year of his reign, viz., 1201, he invented a new solar reckoning, which he called مولودي (Muludi) being derived from the Arabic word "Maulud" = born, dating from the prophet's birth in A.D. 571. Thus the coins of 1201 are dated 1215, and the dates written from left to right as in the Hijrah system : later on in the year the new method was introduced and the dates written from right to left. The date of the prophet's

flight to Mecca was A.D. 622, the interval between his birth and flight being about 52 years; the difference between Tipu's new Muludi era being only 14 years is accounted for by the Muludi years being solar and the Hijrah lunar computation.

Coins struck in A.M. 1215 = A.D. 1786, at Seringapatam.

No. 225. *Gold pagoda*.—

Obverse.—Haidar's initial ح combined with the mint town پتن (Puttun) and numeral ۵ (5th year of reign) on a granulated surface with a lined circle and ring of dots.

Reverse.—محمد هو لسلطان العادل سنة ۱۲۱۵. "He is a just king. Year 1215," enclosed in a lined circle and ring of dots. Weight, 51½ grs.

No. 226. *Gold fanams*.—

Obverse.—Haidar's initial ح on a plain field, enclosed in a lined circle and ring of dots.

Reverse.—ضرب پتن سنة ۱۲۱۵. "Struck at Puttun. Year 1215," enclosed in lined circle and ring of dots. Weight, 5½ grs.

No. 227. *Gold fanams*.—As No. 226, but date written from right to left ۵۱۲۱.

There is a double rupee and half rupee of the year 1215 in the British Museum collection.

No. 228. *Copper 20 cash*.—

Obverse.—Elephant standing to left; date ۱۲۱۵ above; enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots.

Reverse.—ضرب پتن on ornamental field: enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots. Weight, 173 grs.

No. 229. *Copper 20 cash*.—As No. 228, but date written ۵۱۲۱ instead of ۱۲۱۵.

No. 230. *Copper 10 cash*.—As No. 228, but weight 87 grs.

No. 231. " " As No. 229, but weight 87 grs.

No. 232. " 5 " As No. 228, but weight 42 grs.

No. 233. " " As No. 229, but weight 42 grs.

No. 234. " " As No. 233, but reverse double-stamped.

Coins struck in A.M. 1215 = A.D. 1786, at Bednore.

No. 235. *Gold pagoda*.—As No. 225, but mint town نگر "Nagar" = Bednore.





No. 236. *Gold fanams*.—As No. 226, but as last.

No. 237. " " As No. 227, but as last.

There is a double rupee of this date and mint in the British Museum collection.

No. 238. *Copper 20 cash*.—

Obverse.—Elephant standing to right: date ۵۱۲۱ (1215) above, enclosed in a double-lined circle.

Reverse.—غرب نگر. "Struck at Nagar," on ornamental field and enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots. Weight, 172 grs.

No. 239. *Copper 10 cash*.—As No. 238, but weight 87 grs.

Coins struck in A.M. 1215 = A.D. 1786, at Calicut.

No. 240. *Gold fanams*.—As No. 226, but name of mint کلکوت, "Calicut," and dotted flower beneath it on the reverse.

No. 241. *Gold fanams*.—As No. 240, but date written ۵۱۲۱ instead of ۱۲۱۵.

Fig. 242. *20 cash*.—As No. 228, but name of mint Calicut, and elephant standing to right.

There is a double rupee of this date and mint in the British Museum.

Coins struck in A.M. 1215 = A.D. 1786, at Bangalore.

No. 243. *Copper 20 cash*.—

Obverse.—Elephant standing to right: date ۱۲۱۵ (1215) above: in double-lined circle.

Reverse.—غرب بنگلور. "Struck at Bangalore," ornamented field, enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots. Weight, 174 grs.

No. 244. *Copper 20 cash*.—As No. 243, but date ۵۱۲۱.

No. 245. " 10 " As No. 243, but weight 86 grs.

No. 246. " 5 " As No. 245, but weight 42 grs.

Coins struck in A.M. 1215 = A.D. 1786, at Feiz-Hissar (now Gooty).

No. 247. *Copper 20 cash*.—

Obverse.—Elephant standing to left; date ۵۱۲۱ (1215) above; surrounded by double-lined circle with dotted stars between.

Reverse.—غرب فیض حصار. "Struck at Feiz-Hisar," ornamented field; double-lined circle and dotted stars. Weight, 173 grs.

No. 248. *Copper 10 cash.*—As No. 247, but weight 86 grs.

No. 249. " 5 " As No. 248, but weight 42 grs. and date written ۱۲۱۵.

Coins struck in A.M. 1215 = A.D. 1786, at Ferukhbad-Hisar.

The town to which Tipu gave the name Ferukhbad-Hisar is not known, but is said to have been Chittledroog, which Hyder captured in 1779, removing 20,000 of the inhabitants to Seringapatam. Tipu seems to have had a propensity for giving fanciful titles to his mint towns, several of which, in consequence, are now unrecognisable. Bangalore and Calicut appear to be the only two which bore the names under which they are at present known.

No. 250. *Copper 20 cash.*—

Obverse.—Elephant to right; date ۱۲۱۵ above; surrounded by double-lined circles.

Reverse.—ضرب فرخباد حصار "Struck at Ferukhbad-Hisar," ornamented field, double-lined circle. Weight, ۱۷۳ grs.

No. 251. *Copper 20 cash.*—As No. 250, but date written ۵۱۲۱.

No. 252. " ۱۰ " " 250, " half the weight.

The British Museum contains a gold fanam dated ۱۲۱۵ (1215) of the Khalakhabad (Chendghaul, near Seringapatam) mint.

A 10-cash piece was also issued from the Gurrunkondah mint :—

Obverse.—Elephant to right, date ۵۱۲۱ above.

Reverse.—ضرب ظفرآباد Mr. Ingle's collection.

Coins struck in A.M. 1216 = A.D. 1787, at Seringapatam.

No. 253. *Gold pagoda.*—

Obverse.—۶ سنه ۱۲۱۵ "Farukhi struck at Seringapatam in the 6th (year of the reign)." Haidar's initial and the mint town being combined.

Reverse.—محمد هو السلطان العادل الوحيد سنه ۱۲۱۶ "Muhammad alone is the just king, year 1216." Weight, 51 grs.

The name *Farukhi* was given to his new pagodas by Tipu in the year following his new system of dates. He changed the names of both his gold and his silver coins. "The names of Tipu's gold coins

likewise refer to Muhammadan holy men. The gold mohur or Ahmadi is derived from احمد = Ahmad, one of the designations of the Prophet himself; the Siddiki (half-mohur) from ابو بكر صديق = Abu Bakr Siddik, the first Khalifa, and the Farukhi (pagoda) from عمر فاروق = 'Umar Faruk, the second Khalifa."¹

No. 254. *Gold fanam*.—As No. 226, but date ١١٢١ (1216).

No. 255. *Silver rupee*.—

Obverse.—دين احمد محمد در جهان روشن رفيع حيدر است ح
 "The religion of Muhammad is made illustrious in the world by the victory of Haidar H. Imami. Struck at Puttun in the cyclic year 'Sara.' Year 1216." Enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots.

Reverse.—هو السلطان الوحيد العادل تاريخ جلوس سال سنه سيوم
 "He only is the just Sultan. Epoch of the accession in the year 'Sakh.' Third [day of the month] Bahari, 6th year of reign."

No. 256. *Silver rupee*.—As No. 255, but a much thicker coin, with a plain rim instead of a lined circle and ring of dots.

Tipu called his rupee "Imami" after the twelve imams; his double-rupee "Haidari" after Haidar, a surname of the first Imam (Ali); his half-rupee "Abidi" after the fourth imam Zainul-abidin or Abid Bimar; his quarter-rupee "Bakiri" after the fifth imam Muhammad Bakir; his $\frac{1}{8}$ -rupee "Jafari" after the sixth imam Jafar Sadik, and his $\frac{1}{16}$ -rupee "Kazmi" after the seventh imam Musa Kazim. The $\frac{1}{32}$ -rupee, or half-anna piece, he called "Khizri," after Khwaja Khizr, a prophet.² All these coins are in silver.

The Abjad and Abtas systems of cyclic years are explained in Marsden's *Numismata Orientalia*, Part II, p. 704, and in Dr. Codrington's *Musulman Numismatics*, p. 206. The abtas cycle was Tipu's invention.

The Mysore Government collection contains specimens of the half and quarter rupees of this date (A.M. 1216) and mint.

¹ Dr. E. Hultzsch.

² Dr. Hultzsch

- No. 257. *Copper 20 cash.*—As No. 228, but date ११२१. Weight, 174 grs.
 No. 258. " " " " 257, " plain field on the reverse.
 No. 259. " 10 " " " " weight 87 grs.
 No. 260. " 5 " " " " " 42 "
 No. 261. " 2½ " " " " " 21 " and plain field on reverse.

Coins struck in A.M. 1216 = A.D. 1787, at Bangalore.

- No. 262. *Copper 20 cash.*—As No. 243, but date १२११ (1216). Weight, 174 grs.
 No. 263. " " " " " " " " ♦२११ (error for १२११).
 No. 264. " 10 " " " 262, " weight 87 grs.
 Fig. 265. " " " " " 264, " date written ११२१.
 No. 266. " 5 " " " 262, " weight 42 grs.
 No. 267. " " " " " 265, " " " "
 No. 268. " 2½ " " " 267, " " 21 "

Coins struck in A.M. 1216 = A.D. 1787, at Bednore.

- No. 269. *Gold pagoda.*—As No. 253, but name of mint نگر (Nagar).
 No. 270. " *fanams* " 254, " " " " "
 No. 271. " " " 270, " dotted flower on the reverse.
 No. 272. *Copper 20 cash.*—
Obverse.—Elephant to left; date ११२१ (1216) above.
Reverse.—غرب نگر "Struck at Nagar," ornamented field.
 Weight, 174 grs.

- No. 273. *Copper 5 cash.*—As No. 272, but weight 42 grs.

I have also seen a gold mohur of this mint and date.

Coins struck in A.M. 1216 = A.D. 1787, at Farakhbad Hisar
 (Chittledroog?).

- No. 274. *Copper 20 cash.*—As No. 250, but elephant to left and date ११२१ (1216); ring of dashes between the double-lined circles. Weight, 174 grs.
 Fig. 275. *Copper 10 cash.*—As No. 274, but weight 82 grs.

A 5-cash piece (weight 43 grs.) of this date and mint is in Mr. Ingle's collection.

Coins struck in A.M. 1216 = A.D. 1787, at Feiz-Hisar
 (Goody?).

No. 276. *Copper 20 cash.*—

Obverse.—Elephant date ١١٢١ above : double-lined circle.

Reverse.—ضرب فیض حصار "Struck at Feiz-Hisar": double-lined circle and ring of dots : plain field. Weight, 173 grs.

No. 277. *Copper 20 cash.*—As No. 276, but date written ٢٠٢١ (error) and with ornamented field on reverse.

No. 278. *Copper 10 cash.*—

Obverse.—Elephant to left : date ١١٢١ : surrounded by lined circle and ring of dotted stars.

Reverse.—As No. 276. Weight, 82 grs.

No. 279. *Copper 5 cash.*—As No. 278, but surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. Weight, 41 grs.

Coins struck in A.M. 1216 = A.D. 1787, at Zafarabad.

This Zafarabad may be Gurrumcondah.

No. 280. *Copper 20 cash.*—

Obverse.—Elephant to left : date ١١٢١.

Reverse.—ضرب ظفرآباد "Struck at Zafarabad," ornamented field, double-lined circle and ring of dots.

No. 281. *Copper 10 cash.*—As No. 280, but half the weight.

Coins struck in A.M. 1216 = A.D. 1787, at Nazarbar.

(Present locality not identified.)

No. 282. *Copper 10 cash.*—(Fig. 281.)

Obverse.—Elephant to left : date ١١٢١ (1216), above : surrounded by double-lined circle and ring of dots.

Reverse.—ضرب نظربار "Struck at Nazarbar," ornamented field : enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots.

There is a 5 cash piece of this mint and date in the Mysore collection.

Coins struck in A.M. 1216 = A.D. 1787, at Farakhi (New Calicut).

"This name (*i.e.*, Farakhi) has been taken by Wilkes and Marsden to be that given to a fort near Calicut known as New Calicut."¹

¹ Tufnell.

Fig. 283. *Gold fanam.*—

Obverse.—Haidar's initial ح on a plain field : enclosed in a lined circle and ring of dots.

Reverse.—فرخي ۱۲۱۶ "Farakhi 1216": enclosed in a lined circle and ring of dots.

There are two varieties of a 20 cash piece in the Mysore Government collection of this date and mint.

Coins struck in A.M. 1216 = A.D. 1787, at Salamabad (Satyamangalam).

Fig. 284. *Copper 20 cash.*—

Obverse.—Elephant standing to left: date ۱۲۱۶ (1216) above : enclosed in a rayed circle.

Reverse.—ضرب سلام آباد "Struck at Salamabad": enclosed in a rayed circle.

A 5 cash piece was also struck here bearing this date.

Coins struck in A.M. 1216 = A.D. 1787, at Khalakhabad (Chendagal).

No. 285. *Copper 5 cash.*—

Obverse.—Elephant to right: date ۱۲۱۶ (1216) above : enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dashes.

Reverse.—ضرب خالقه آباد "Struck at Khalakhabad."

Fig. 286. *Copper 5 cash.*—As No. 285, but elephant to left.

Coins struck in A.M. 1216 = A.D. 1787, at Dharwar.

No. 287. *Gold pagoda.*—

Obverse.—Haidar's initial ح and year of reign ۶ (6) with name of mint town دھاروار "Dharwar": the whole enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots.

Reverse.—محمد هو السلطان العادل سنة ۱۲۱۶ "Muhammad. He is the only just King. Year 1216."

Fig. 288. *Silver rupee.*—As No. 255, but name of mint دھاروار (Dharwar).

Coins struck in A.M. 1217 = A.D. 1788, at Seringapatam.

No. 289. *Gold mohur.*—"Ahmadi."

Obverse.—محمد دين احمد در جهان روشن است رفته حيدر ح.
احمدي ضرب پتن سراب سنه ۱۲۱۱

"The religion of Muhammad is made illustrious in the world by the victory of Haidar. H. Ahmadi. Struck at Puttun. Year 1217. Cyclic year Sirab."

Surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.

Reverse.—هو سلطان الوحيد العادل تاريخ جلوس سال سنه سيوم
بھاري سنه ۷ جلوس

"He alone is a great and just King. The third day of Bahari. Cyclic year, Sakh, 7th year of reign." Enclosed in lined circle and ring of dots. Weight, 211 grs.

No. 290. *Gold half mohur* ("Siddiki").—As No. 289, but name of coin صدیقی "Siddiki" instead of Ahmadi. Weight, 106 grs.

No. 291. *Gold pagoda* ("Farukhi").—As No. 253, but year of reign ۷ (7) and date ۱۲۱۱ (1217).

No. 292. *Gold fanam*.—As No. 254, but year 1217.

No. 293. As 292, but Haidar's initial reversed ۷ and date written ۷۱۷۱ (error).

No. 294. *Silver rupee* ("Imami").—As No. 289, but name اماءى "Imami," instead of "Ahmadi." Weight, 174 grs.

No. 295. As No. 294, but a much thicker coin.

There is a double-rupee of this date and mint in the Madras Museum.

Fig. 296. *Silver half rupee* ("Abidi").—As No. 294, but name عابدي "Abidi," instead of "Imami." Weight, 87 grs.

Fig. 297. *Silver quarter rupee*, "Bakiri."—

Obverse.—محمد مولا سلطان الوحيد العادل سنه ۱۲۱۱

"Muhammad, He alone is a great and just King, year 1217." Enclosed in lined circle and ring of dots.

Reverse.—۷ سنه باقري پتن ح "A Bakiri Seringapatam. H. year 7." Enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots.

There is a quarter-rupee of this mint dated 1216 in the Mysore collection.

No. 298. *Copper 20 cash*.—As No. 228, but date $\vee 121$ (1217). Weight, 174 grs.

A similar coin of this date was issued with \vee سنه

(year 7) on the obverse, and $\vee 121$ سنه ضرب

"Struck at Puttun year 1217" on reverse.

No. 299. *Copper 10 cash*.—As No. 298, but weight 87 grs.

No. 300. *Copper 5 cash*.—As No. 298, but weight 42 grs.

No. 301. *Copper 2½ cash*.—As No. 298, but weight 21 grs.

Coins struck in A.M. 1217 = A.D. 1788, at Bednore.

No. 302. *Gold pagoda*.—As No. 269, but year of reign \vee (7) and date $\vee 121$ (1217).

No. 303. *Gold fanam*.—As No. 271, but date 1217.

No. 304. *Copper 20 cash*.—As No. 272, but date 1217. Weight, 174 grs.

No. 305. *Copper 10 cash*.—As No. 304, but weight 87 grs.

No. 306. *Copper 5 cash*.— " " " 42 grs.

A 5 cash piece of this date with elephant standing to right was also issued.

Coins struck in A.M. 1217 = A.D. 1788, at Feiz-Hisar (Goody).

No. 307. *Copper 20 cash*.—As No. 276, but date 1217.

No. 308. *Copper 10 cash*.—

Obverse.—Elephant to right, date $\vee 121$ (1217) above, enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots.

Reverse.—As No. 307. Weight, 87 grs.

No. 309. *Copper 5 cash*.—As No. 308, but weight 42 grs.

Coins struck in A.M. 1217 = A.D. 1788, at Bangalore.

No. 310. *Copper 20 cash*.—As No. 262, elephant to left, date 1217, weight 174 grs.

No. 311. *Copper 10 cash*.—As No. 310, but weight 87 grs.

No. 312. *Copper 5 cash*.— " " " 42 grs.

Coins struck in A.M. 1217 = A.D. 1788, at Salamabad (Satyamangalam).

No. 313. *Copper 20 cash*.—As No. 284, but date $\vee 121$ (1217). Weight, 174 grs.

No. 314. *Copper 10 cash*.—As No. 313, but weight 87 grs.

Coins struck in A.M. 1217 = A.D. 1788, at Farakhbad-Hisar (Chittledroog?).

No. 315. *Copper 20 cash*.—As No. 274, but date ۱۲۱۱ (1217). Weight, 174 grs.

No. 316. *Copper 10 cash*.—As No. 315, but half the weight.

Coins struck in A.M. 1217 = A.D. 1788, at Khalakhbad (Chendagal).

Fig. 317. *Gold fanam*.—

Obverse.—Haidar's initial, etc.

Reverse.—۱۲۱۱ خالکھباد ضرب "Struck at Khalakhbad 1217."

No. 318. *Copper 10 cash*.—As No. 285, but elephant left and date 1217.

No. 319. *Copper 5 cash*.—As No. 318, but half the weight.

A copper 20 cash piece of this date and mint was also struck.

Coins struck in A.M. 1217 = A.D. 1788, at Farakhi (New Calicut).

No. 320. *Gold fanam*.—As No. 283, but date 1217.

No. 321. *Copper 20 cash*.—

Obverse.—Elephant to left, date ۱۲۱۱ (1217) above, enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots.

Reverse.—۱۲۱۱ فرخی ضرب "Struck at Farakhi," ornamented field, double-lined circle and ring of dots.

A 10 cash piece was also issued.

Coins struck in A.M. 1217 = A.D. 1788, at Khurshadsuad.

Khurshadsuad is supposed by Moor to be the modern Dharwar, and he translates the word, "stricken on the sun's circumference."

No. 322. *Gold pagoda*.—As No. 253, but mint خورشادسواد (Khurshadsuad), year of reign ۷ (7), and date ۱۲۱۱ (1217).

A rupee and 20 cash piece of this date and mint were also struck.

A 20 cash piece dated 1217 was struck at بی نظیر "Be-nazir" = "incomparable," Tipu's title for Hole Honnur.

Coins struck in A.M. 1218 = A.D. 1789, at the following mints:—

Seringapatam.

No. 323. *Gold mohur*.—As No. 289, but A.M. ۱۲۱۸ (1218), cyclic year شتا (Shata), and year of reign ۸ (8). Weight, 211 grs.

No. 324. *Gold half-mohur*.—As No. 323, but name of coin "Saddiki" and weight, 106 grs.

No. 325. *Gold pagoda*.—As No. 291, but year 1218.

- No. 326. *Gold fanam*.—As No. 292, but year 1218.
 No. 327. As No. 326, but in silver.
 No. 328. " " " copper. } Evidently counterfeit.
 No. 329. *Silver double-rupee*.—As No. 323, but name of coin, "Haidari."
 Weight, 350 grs.
 No. 330. *Silver rupee*.—As No. 323, but name of coin, "Imami." Weight,
 175 grs.
 No. 331. *Silver half-rupee*.—As No. 323, but name of coin, "Abidi."
 Weight, 87 grs.
 No. 332. *Silver quarter-rupee*.—As No. 297, but year 1218, and 8th year
 of this reign.

There is a silver $\frac{1}{8}$ rupee (Kazmi) of this date and mint in the Mysore Museum.

- No. 333. *Copper 40 cash*, "Asmani."—

Obverse.—Elephant standing to right with trunk upraised, date ١٢١٨ (1218) over the tail, a flag with a star in the centre behind the elephant, the star in a square surrounded by dashes, enclosed in a double-lined circle and ring of dots.

Reverse.—عثماني ضرب دارالسلطانة بتن "An 'asmani' struck at the capital or royal residence Puttun," ornamented field, enclosed in a double-lined circle and ring of dots. Weight, 335 grs.

- No. 334. *Copper 40 cash*, "Asmani."—As No. 333, but elephant standing to left.

No. 333 appears to be the earliest dated "asmani," or 40 cash, as stated by Tufnell, who mentions the introduction of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ cash in this year; the latter statement is incorrect, *vide* my Nos. 268 (1216) and No. 301 (1217).

The name "Asmani" is derived from عثمان بن عفان ('Usman-ibn-'Affan), the 3rd Khalifa.

These 40 cash pieces are very rare, and were purchased by me in Seringapatam from a faquir in the "Darya Daulat Bagh," a summer palace of Tipu just outside the Fort, the walls of which are painted with representations of Haidar's victories over the British in 1780. Colonel Wellesley, afterwards the Duke of Wellington, made this palace his residence after the siege! As far as I remember, Haidar

in the picture was represented on the back of an elephant, very like that on the coin above described, holding a rose to his nose during the engagement. The faquir brought me about a score of these 40 cash pieces in an earthenware pot, and I was glad to get them, for it was the first and last time I had ever met with them in my coin-hunting expeditions.

No. 335. *Copper 20 cash.*—As No. 298, but date ٨١٢١ (1218). Weight, 174 grs.

No. 336. *Copper 10 cash.*—As No. 335, but weight 87 grs.

No. 337. *Copper 5 cash.*— " " " 42 "

No. 338. *Copper 2½ cash.*— " " " 21 "

Farakhabad Hisar (Chittledroog).

No. 339. *Copper 40 cash.*—As No. 334, but name of mint town فرخباد Farakhbad Hisar, and surrounded by a double-lined circle with a ring of dashes between.

This mint town has also the title of دارالسلطانة, and perhaps the translation "royal residence," as given by Tufnell, is better than the usual meaning "capital."

No. 340. *Copper 20 cash.*—As No. 315, but date 1218. Weight, 174 grs.

No. 341. *Copper 10 cash.*—As No. 340, but weight 87 grs.

No. 342. *Copper 5 cash.*— " " " 42 grs.

Farakhi (New Calicut).

No. 343. *Gold fanam.*—As No. 320, but date 1218.

No. 344. *Copper 40 cash.*—As No. 333, but name of mint فرخي Farakhi; also preceded by the title دارالسلطانة

No. 345. *Copper 20 cash.*—As No. 321, but date 1218.

No. 346. " As No. 345, but variant reverse.

Salamabad (Satyamangalam).

No. 347. *Copper 20 cash.*—As No. 313, but date 1218.

No. 348. *Copper 2½ cash.*—As No. 347, but weight 21 grs.

Bednore.

No. 349. *Copper 20 cash.*—As No. 272, but date 1218.

A copper 40 cash piece of this date and mint was also struck.

Bangalore.

- No. 350. *Copper 10 cash.*—As No. 311, but date 1218.
 No. 351. *Copper 5 cash.*—As No. 350, but half-weight, viz., 42 grs.
 No. 352. *Copper 2½ cash.*—As No. 350, but weight, 21 grs.
 A 20 cash piece, with elephant standing to right, was also struck.

Khurshadsuad (Dharwar).

- No. 353. *Gold pagoda.*—As No. 322, but year of reign 8, and date 1218.
 No. 354. *Silver rupee.*—As No. 330, but name of mint خورشدهسواد.
 A 20 cash piece was also struck, with elephant standing to left.

Zafarabad.

- No. 355. *Copper 5 cash.*—As No. 280, but date, 1218, and weight, 21 grs.
 A 20 cash piece was also issued.

Feiz-Hisar (Gooty).

- No. 356. *Copper 10 cash.*—As No. 308, but elephant left and date, 1218.
 A 20 cash piece (with elephant right) was also struck.
 A 20 cash piece dated 1218, was struck in Calicut.

Coins struck in A.M. 1219 = A.D. 1790, at the following mints :—

Seringapatam.

- No. 357. *Gold pagoda.*—As No. 325, but year of reign 9 (9) and date ۱۲۱۹ (1219).
 No. 358. *Gold fanam.*—As No. 326, but year, 1219.
 A gold mohur was also struck.
 No. 359. *Silver rupee.*—As No. 330, but year 1219, and cyclic year زبرجد (Zabarjad) and 9th year of the reign.

The double and half-rupees were also struck.

- No. 360. *Copper 40 cash.*—As No. 334, but date 1219.
 No. 361. *Copper 20 cash.*—As No. 335, but date 1219.
 No. 362. *Copper 10 cash.*—As No. 361. Weight, 87 grs.
 No. 363. " " As No. 362, but with plain field.
 No. 364. *Copper 5 cash.*—As No. 361. Weight, 42 grs.

Dr. Hultzsch possesses a 5 cash piece with obverse similar to No. 364, but with the reverse inscribed بهرام ضرب پتن "A Bahram struck at Puttun," Bahram being the Persian designation of the planet Mars. The earliest "Bahram" in my collection is dated A.M. 1221.

Bangalore.

- No. 365. *Copper 20 cash.*—Obverse.—Elephant to left and date १११ (1219)
etc. Weight, 174 grs.
No. 366. *Copper 10 cash.*—As No. 365. Weight, 87 grs.
No. 367. *Copper 5 cash* " " 42 grs.
No. 368. *Copper 2½ cash* " " 21 grs.

Farakhabad Hisar (Chittledroog).

- No. 369. *Copper 20 cash.*—As No. 340, but date 1219.
A 40 cash piece was also struck.

Bednore.

- No. 370. *Copper 20 cash.*—As No. 349, but date 1219.

Coins struck in A.M. 1220 = A.D. 1791, at the following mints:—

Seringapatam.

- No. 371. *Gold pagoda.*—As No. 357, but year of reign १० (10) and date
♦११ (1220).
No. 372. *Gold fanam.*—As No. 358, but year 1220.
The British Museum possesses the double-rupee,
rupee, half-rupee, and ½-rupee of this date, all of
which are extremely rare.
No. 373. *Copper 10 cash.*—As No. 362, but date 1220.
No. 374. " As No. 373, but plain field on reverse.
A 20 cash piece, and 10 cash piece, with date written १११♦,
were also issued.

Bednore.

- No. 375. *Gold fanam.*—As No. 303, but date, ♦११ (1220).
No. 376. *Copper 20 cash.*—As No. 370 " "

Coins struck in A.M. 1221 = A.D. 1792, at the following mints:—

Seringapatam.

- No. 377. *Gold pagoda.*—As No. 371, but year of reign, ११ (11) and date
१११ (1221).
No. 378. *Gold fanam.*—As No. 372, but date ११ (12), concerning which
Tufnell remarks as follows:—"In this curious little
unique fanam, either from a mistake on the die or

other cause, nothing but the number 12 has been stamped, and this may signify the year of the reign, the word جلوس being omitted, or the last two numerals of the Muludi year, ۱۲۲۱ (1221), the first two being omitted."

√ Fig. 379. *Silver Jafri*, or $\frac{1}{8}$ -rupee.—

Obverse.—جلوس سنه جعفري ۱۱ "Jafri, year of reign 11."

Reverse.—محمد سنه ضرب پتن ح ۱۲۲۱ "Muhammad, struck at Puttun, H. 1221." Weight, 19 grs.

The bakhri, or $\frac{1}{4}$ -rupee, kazmi, $\frac{1}{16}$ -rupee, and kizri, $\frac{1}{32}$ -rupee, of this date were also struck, and are very rare.

Fig. 380. *Copper 40 cash*.—As No. 334, but date ۱۲۲۱ (1221).

No. 381. *Copper 20 cash*.—As No. 361, " "

No. 382. " " As No. 381, but elephant standing to right.

A 20 cash piece was also struck, bearing on the obverse the inscription ۱۲۲۱ محمد مولودي "Muhammad Muludi, 1221," above the elephant, and the inscription ضرب پتن زهره "A Zahra struck at Puttun."

This coin is interesting owing to the fact that it gave the key to Tipu's new system of dating his coins from the birth of Muhammad. Tipu called this coin "Zahra" = the equivalent in Persian of the planet Venus.

No. 383. *Copper 10 cash*.—As No. 381, but weight 87 grs.

No. 384. " " As No. 383, but plain field on the reverse.

No. 385. " " As No. 384, but elephant standing right.

No. 386. " " *Obverse*.—As No. 385.

Reverse.—بهرام ضرب پتن "Bahram struck at Puttun."

No. 387. *Copper 5 cash*.—As No. 384, but weight 42 grs.

No. 388. " " As No. 387, but date ۱۲ only, cf. No. 378.

No. 389. *Copper 2½ cash*.—As No. 387, but weight 21 grs.

Bednore.

No. 390. *Gold fanam*.—As No. 378, but mint town نگر

No. 391. *Copper 20 cash*.—As No. 376, but date ۱۲۲۱ (1221).

20 cash with the inscription ۱۲۲۱ مولودي "Muludi 1221" above the elephant was also issued.

No. 392. *Copper 10 cash*.—As No. 391, weight, 84 grs.

Feiz-Hisar (Goody).

No. 393. *Copper 20 cash.*—Elephant to left and date 1221, etc.

Coins struck in A.M. 1222=A.D. 1793, at the following mints:—

Seringapatam.

No. 394. *Gold fanam.*—As No. 378, but date ۲۲۱ (1222).

Fig. 395. *Silver Kazmi or $\frac{1}{16}$ -rupee.*—

Obverse.—کازمی سنہ ۶۱ جلوس "Kazmi year of reign 12."

Reverse.—سنہ ۲۲۱ محمد ضرب پتن

Silver $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$ -rupee were also issued, specimens of the two last being in the British Museum.

No. 396. *Copper 40 cash.*—"Mushtari."

Obverse.—Elephant to right with trunk upraised: behind the elephant a flag bearing a star with 4 dashes at the corners; below the flag مولودی Date ۲۲۱ (1222) above the elephant's tail. Enclosed in a double-lined circle and ring of dots.

Reverse.—مشتري ضرب دارالسلطانت پتن "Mushtari struck at the capital Puttun." Enclosed in a double-lined circle and ring of dots.

It will be observed in the above inscription that the name of the 40 cash piece was changed from "Usmani" to "Mushtari," the latter being the Arabic designation for the planet Jupiter. The change of name was necessitated owing to Tipu having given the names of the different stars to his smaller copper coins in A.M. 1221, the 20 cash being called زهره or هرا "Zahra"=Venus, the 10 cash بهرام "Bahram"=Mars, and 5 cash اختر "Akhtar"=star. The $2\frac{1}{2}$ cash was called قطب "Kutb"=Polestar.

No. 397. *Copper 40 cash.*—As No. 396 but مولو on right of flag and لودی on the left.

No. 398. *Copper 20 cash.*—

Obverse.—Elephant to right and date 1222 above.

Reverse.—"Struck at Puttun," plain field.

Fig. 399. *Copper 20 cash.*—

Obverse.—As No. 398 but مولودی "Muludi" added to the date.

Reverse.—زهره ضرب پتن "Zahrah struck at Puttun."

20 cash pieces of this date with elephant to the left bearing date ۲۲۲۱ مولودی and ۱۲۲۱ محمد مولودی were also struck.

No. 400. *Copper 10 cash.*—As No. 398, but half weight.

No. 401. " " As No. 400, but بهرام "Bahram" added on reverse.

No. 402. " " As No. 401, but elephant standing to the left.

No. 403. *Copper 5 cash.*—As No. 400, but half weight.

No. 404. " " As No. 403, but اختر "Akhtar" added on reverse.

Fig. 405. *Copper 2½ cash.*—

Obverse.—Elephant to left, date ۲۲۲۱ (1222): enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots.

Reverse.—قطب ضرب "Kutb struck—" enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots. Weight, 21 grs.

Bednore.

No. 406. *Copper 20 cash.*—As No. 391, but date ۲۲۲۱ (1222) and زهده "Zahrah" added to reverse.

No. 407. *Copper 10 cash.*—As No. 406, weight, 85 grs. and بهرام "Bahram" added to reverse.

A Mushtari was also issued.

Zahrah is written زهرا on the Bednore coins, instead of زهره on the Seringapatam coins.

Feiz-Hisar (Goody).

No. 408. *Copper 20 cash.*—

Obverse.—Elephant to left and date 1222.

Reverse.—ضرب فیض حصار "struck at Feiz-Hisar." Plain field.

No. 409. *Copper 10 cash.*—As No. 408. Weight, 86 grs.

No. 410. *Copper 10 cash.*—

Obverse.—As 409, but ۲۲۲۱ = سنه ۲۲۲۱ = year 1222.

Reverse.—بهرام ضرب فیض حصار "Bahram struck at Feiz-Hisar."

No. 411. *Copper 5 cash.*—

Obverse.—Elephant to right. Date ۲۰۲۰ above.

Reverse.—اختر ضرب فیض حصار "Akhtar struck at Feiz-Hisar."

- No. 412. *Copper 5 cash.*—As No. 411, but date written ١٢٢١ —the letter ب (B) below 1222.
- No. 413. *Copper 5 cash.*—
Obverse.—Elephant to right and letter ب (B).
Reverse.—٢٢٢١ اختر ضرب فيض حصار "Aktar struck at Feiz-Hisar 1222."
- No. 414. *Copper 5 cash.*—
Obverse.—As No. 413—also of same weight, viz., 41 grs.
Reverse.—٢٢٢١ بهرام ضرب فيض حصار "Bahram struck at Feiz-Hisar 1222."

This Aktar is described as a Bahram, which is evidently an error, although several authorities on the Mysore coins describe the 5 cash as "Bahrams," and the $2\frac{1}{2}$ cash "Aktars," and the "Kutbs," as $1\frac{1}{4}$ cash, which seems to me to be a mistake. The Zahrah is also described as 10 cash. But by comparing the weights of many Zahrahs, Bahrams, Aktars, and Kutbs, I find that the average weights are 174, 87, 42, and 21 grs. respectively, corresponding to the weights of the 20, 10, 5, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ cash formerly used by Tipu, and have classified them accordingly. Nos. 413 and 414 are examples of the same coin bearing the designation of both "aktar" and "Bahram." The new designation being apparently not understood by the mint people themselves, who possibly, were unable to keep up with Tipu's inclination for repeated change in the currency.

5 cash pieces bearing the inscriptions ضرب فيض حصار and اختر ضرب فيض حصار on the reverse and the date 1222 on the obverse were also issued.

Coins struck in A.M. 1223 = A.D. 1794, at the following mints:—

Seringapatam.

- No. 415. *Gold fanam.*—As No. 394, but date ١٢٢١ (1223).

A silver rupee was also issued bearing the date 1223, and cyclic year شاد "Shad," and year of reign, ١٣ (13).

- No. 416. *Copper 40 cash.*—As No. 396, but date 1223.

No. 417. *Copper 20 cash.*—

Obverse.—Elephant to right and مولودی ۳۲۲۱, "Muludi 1223."

Reverse.—زهره ضرب پتن on an ornamented field.

No. 418. *Copper 20 cash.*—As No. 417, but مولودی written مولودی.

No. 419. " " As No. 417, but position of date varied.

No. 420. " " " " " " "

A 20 cash piece with پتن ضرب only on the reverse was issued.

No. 421. *Copper 10 cash.*—

Obverse.—Elephant right, with date 1223 above.

Reverse.—پتن ضرب on plain field.

No. 422. *Copper 10 cash.*—As No. 421, but بهرام added on reverse.

No. 423. " " As No. 422, but elephant standing to left.

No. 424. " 5 " As No. 421, but half weight.

No. 425. " " As No. 424, but اختر added on reverse.

No. 426. " " As No. 425, but elephant standing to left.

No. 423 was also issued as a 5 cash piece.

Feiz-Hisar (Goody).

No. 427. *Copper 5 cash.*—

Obverse.—Elephant to right: date ۳۶۱۱ (intended for ۳۲۲۱—1223) above.

Reverse.—ضرب فیض حصار, "struck at Feiz-Hisar."

No. 428. *Copper 5 cash.*—As No. 427, but the elephant's tail upraised.

A similar 5 cash piece with the correct date ۳۲۲۱ was also struck.

Bednore.

No. 429. *Copper 20 cash.*—

Obverse.—Elephant to right, and date ۳۲۲۱ (1223).

Reverse.—زهره ضرب نگر on ornamented field.

The 20 cash was also issued (1) with elephant to left and (2) elephant to right, and مولودی added to the date.

Coins struck in A.M. 1224 (A.D. 1795) at the following mints:—

Seringapatam.

No. 430. *Silver Bakhri or ¼-Rupee.*—As No. 297, but date ۱۲۲۱ (1224) and year of reign ۱۱ (16).

There is a $\frac{1}{16}$ -rupee of this date in the British Museum.

No. 431. *Copper 40 cash.*—

Obverse.—Elephant standing to right : behind him a flag bearing the letter ا (a) in the centre towards which are four converging lines.

Reverse.—مشتري ضرب دارالسلطان پتن سنه مولودي ١٢٢١
"Mushtari struck at the capital Puttun in the Muludi year 1224," on plain field.

No. 432. *Copper 40 cash.*—As No. 431, but on ornamented field.

It will be observed that in this year, A.M. 1224 = A.D. 1795, Tipu commenced another system by which he distinguished each year by giving it a letter, 1224 being designated ا (a), 1225 ب (b), 1226 ت (t), and 1227 ث, in which year he was killed. The following extract is interesting :—

"The object of these numerals is not apparent, but it is suggested by Marsden that they may have reference to the system of depreciation which the coinage in some parts of India is liable to after the lapse of the current year. The fact is mentioned by Buchanan that the value of his different coins was frequently changed by Tipu in a very arbitrary manner. When he was about to pay his troops the nominal value of each coin was raised very high, and kept at that standard for about ten days, during which time the soldiers were allowed to pay off their debts at the high valuation. After this the standard was reduced to its proper value."

The latter statement may possibly account for the "aktar" being converted into a "bahram," *vide* Nos. 413 and 414.

No. 433. *Copper 20 cash.*—

Obverse.—Elephant standing to right : letter ا (a) above : enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots.

Reverse.—زهره ضرب پتن مولودي ١٢٢١, "Zahrah struck at Puttun in the Muludi year 1224" on ornamented field.

No. 434. *Copper 20 cash.*—As No. 433, but varied in the position of the date.

No. 435. " " " " " " " "

A Zahrah was also struck at Gooty with obverse with elephant to the right and letter ا (a) above, and reverse ^{١٢١٢}مولودي
فيض حصار زهره ضرب

Mr. Ingle's collection.

- No. 436. *Copper 10 cash.*—
Obverse.—As No. 433.
Reverse.—بهرام ضرب پتن ۴۲۲۱.
- No. 437. *Copper 10 cash.*—As No. 436, but varied in the position of the date.
- No. 438. *Copper 5 cash.*—
Obverse.—As No. 433.
Reverse.—اختر ضرب پتن ۴۲۲۱.
- Fig. 439. As No. 438, but varied in the position of the date.
- No. 440. *Copper 2½ cash.*—
Obverse.—As No. 433.
Reverse.—قطب ضرب پتن ۴۲۰۱.

Bednore.

- No. 441. *Copper 20 cash.*—
Obverse.—Elephant to left ; letter ا (a) and dated ۴۲۲۱ (1224) above.
Reverse.—زهره ضرب نگر. "Zahrah struck at Nagar" (Bednore) on ornamented field.
- No. 442. *Copper 20 cash.*—As No. 441, but نگر ضرب on reverse.

A 40 cash and 20 cash with ۴۲۲۱ مولودي and elephant standing to right were also struck.

- No. 443. *Copper 5 cash.*—
Obverse.—As No. 441.
Reverse.—As No. 441, but اختر instead of زهره.
- No. 444. *Copper 5 cash.*—
Obverse.—Elephant to right and letter ب (b).
Reverse.—اختر غرب فیض حصار ۴۲۲۱.
- No. 445. *Copper 5 cash.*—
Obverse.—As No. 444.
Reverse.—بهرام ضرب فیض حصار ۴۲۲۱.
- No. 446. *Copper 5 cash.*—
Obverse.—As No. 444.
Reverse.—زهره ضرب فیض حصار ۴۲۲۱.

Nos. 445 and 446, which are of the same weight as No. 444, are described as a Bahram and Zahrah respectively—either a mistake or an arbitrary higher value given to them. The

Coins struck in A.M. 1227 = A.D. 1798-1799, at the following mints:—

Bednore.

Fig. 479. *Copper 20 cash.*—

Obverse.—Elephant standing to right; letter ث (s) above; enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots.

Reverse.—زہرا ضرب نگر سنہ ۱۲۲۱ مولودی "Zahrah struck at Nagar in the Muludi year 1227." On plain field; enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots.

Concerning No. 479 Marsden says: "A peisah or Zahra of 1227, from the mint of Nagar or Bednore, has in like manner a ث the fourth and last letter of the word ابٹٹ given by the Sultan as a name to his numerical system, on which he appears to have wasted no small share of ingenuity.

"This is probably the last specimen of his coinage that has been preserved, and must have been struck within a month of his death; the year 1227 of his era having begun on the 6th April, 1799, and the storming of Seringapatam, on which occasion he fell, having happened on the 4th May of that year, being the anniversary of his accession."

Miscellaneous coins of Tipu.

No. 480. *Gold fanam.*—

Obverse.—Haidar's initial.

Reverse.—ضرب پتن ۱۱۱۱

No. 481. *Copper 5 cash.*—

Obverse.—Elephant to right; moon above.

Reverse.—ضرب پیرام؟

No. 482. *Copper 5 cash.*—

Obverse.—Elephant to left.

Reverse.—Inscription illegible.

No. 483. *Copper 10 cash.*—

Obverse.—Elephant to left.

Reverse.—ضرب گارید سنہ ۱۲۰۲ "Struck at (?) 1202."

Fig. 484. *Copper 10 cash.*—As No. 483, but elephant to right.

Although I possess several specimens of Nos. 483 and 484 I have not been able to read the name of the mint town. It may possibly be intended for نظیر بی "Be-Nazir" = Hole Honnur, or نظربار "Nazarbar."

LIST OF THE MINT TOWNS OF TIPU.

Gold coins—7 mints.

Seringapatam.—Mohurs, $\frac{1}{2}$ -mohurs, pagodas, and fanams.

Nagar = Bednore.—Pagodas and fanams.

Calicut.—Fanams.

Khalakhabad = Chendghaul.—Fanams.

Farakhi = New Calicut.—Fanams.

Dharwar.—Pagodas.

Khurshadsuad = Dharwar.—Pagodas.

Silver coins—3 mints.

Seringapatam.—Double rupees, rupees, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{32}$ rupees.

Dharwar.—Rupees.

Khurshadsuad.—Rupees.

Copper coins—12 mints.

Seringapatam.

Khalakhabad.

Nagar (Bednore).

Farakhi (New Calicut).

Feiz-Hissar (Gooty).

Calicut.

Bangalore.

Farakhabad-Hisar (Chittledroog?).

Zafarabad (Gurumcondah).

Nazarabar (not identified).

Salamabad (Satymangalam).

Be-Nazir (Hole Honnur).

Hyder Ali struck copper coins at Bellary and Seringapatam.

III.—THE COINS OF KRISHNA RAJA UDAIYAR OF MYSORE.

A.D. 1799–1868.

On the restitution of the Hindu line, after the fall of Seringapatam, the following gold coins were struck :—

No. 486. *Pagoda*.—

Obverse.— स्वर्ण हरिता ल = “Sri Krishna Raja” in Nagari on a plain field.

Reverse.—Siva with his wife Parvati, seated side by side, the former holding the trisul; on a plain field. Weight, 52 grs.

No. 487. *Half pagoda*.—As No. 486, but weight 25 grs.

Fanam.—Similar to No. 486, but weight 5 grs.

Fig. 488. *Fanam*.—As No. 1 being “a re-coinage by the Dewan Purniah of the fanam struck by Kantirava Navasa Raja, and called the ‘Gidd’ or thick canteroy fanam to distinguish it from its predecessor, with which it corresponds except in this respect.”¹

It will be observed that the coins Nos. 486 and 487 were somewhat similar to Haidar’s gold coins, Nos. 162–5, the name Sri Krishna Raja taking the place of Haidar’s initial.

The following silver coins were also struck in Mysore, after the pattern of the East India Company, in the name of Shah ‘Alam, the Mogul Emperor. The year of the reign on the reverse does not coincide with the Hejirah date on the obverse, but I have given a list of all the varieties in my collection in the hope of someone being able to reconcile the dates.

Rupees.

Fig. 489. *Obverse*.—سکه زد برهفت کشور سایه فضل اله حامی دین محمد شاد
(Marsden) ۳۴۲۱ سنه بادشاه عالم

“Defender of the Muhammadan faith, reflection of divine excellence, the Emperor Shah Alam struck this coin to be current throughout the seven climates in the year 1243.”

¹ Tufnell.

Reverse.— ضرب ہے سور سنہ ۳۵ جلوس عیامت مانوس
 "Struck at Mysore in the thirty-fifth year of his
 auspicious reign."

	<i>On obverse.</i>	<i>On reverse.</i>
No. 490.	As No. 489, but date ۱۲۳۷ (1238) and year of reign ۳۷ (37).	
No. 491.	" " ۱۲۳۸ (1238) " " "	
No. 492.	" " ۱۲۱۴ (1214) " " ۳۹ (39).	
No. 493.	" " (Nil) " " ۴۴ (44).	
No. 494.	" " ۲۱ " " ۴۴ (44).	
No. 495.	" " ۲۱ " " ۴۵ (45).	
No. 496.	" " (Nil) " " ۴۶ (46).	
No. 497.	" " (Nil) " " ۴۸ (48).	
No. 498.	" " ۲۸ " " ۴۷	
No. 499.	" " ۱۲۴۸ (1248) " " ۴۸ (48).	
No. 500.	" " ۲۲۲ " " ۶۴	
No. 501.	" " ۲۹ " " ۷۴	
No. 502.	" " ۱۲۲۴ (1224) " " ۷۴	
No. 503.	" " ۲۵ " " ۷۴	
No. 504.	" " > " " ۷۴ (74).	
No. 505.	" " (Nil) " " ۹۴ (94).	
No. 506.	" " ۱۲۲۷ (1227) " " ۹۵ (95).	
No. 507.	" " ۱۲۲۷ (1227) " " ۹۶ (96).	
No. 508.	" " ۲۹ " " ۹۶ (96).	
No. 509.	" " ۱۲۳۱ (1231) " " ۹۸ (98).	
No. 510.	" " ۱۲۳۵ (1235) " " ۹۸ (98).	
No. 511.	" " ۱۲۳۴ (1234) " " ۹۸ (98).	
No. 512.	" " ۴۳ " " ۹۸ (98).	

Half-rupees. Weight, 88 grs.

- Fig. 513. As No. 489, but no date on obverse and year of reign ۳۹ (39)
 on reverse.
- No. 514. As No. 489, but no date on obverse and year of reign ۷۴ (74)
 on reverse.
- No. 515. As No. 489, but no date on obverse and year of reign ۷۶ (76)
 on reverse.





No. 516. As No. 489, but no date on obverse and year of reign ८१ (84) on reverse.

Quarter-rupees. Weight, 44 grs.

	<i>Obverse.</i>	<i>Reverse.</i>
Fig. 517.	As No. 489, but date ♦♦१२ and year of reign ११८ (44).	
No. 518.	" no date	" १२० (45).
No. 519.	" date १२२१ (1221)	" १२० (45).
No. 520.	" no date	" १२१ (46).
No. 521.	" "	" १२१ (76).
No. 522.	" "	" ८१ (84).

The following silver coins were also issued by Krishna Raja Udaiyar :—

No. 523. *Obverse.*—A dancing figure of Chamundi in a circle of dots. Chamundā in the Hindu mythology was an emanation of the goddess Durga (the wife of Siva and known also as Parvati, Kali, etc.), said to have been so named by Durga on account of the destruction of the two demons Chanda and Munda. A hill in Mysore is called Chalmundi Hill.

Reverse.— ۱۲۱۲ سنہ ۱۲۱۲ کرسن راج و دیر جلوس ضرب می سور
" Krishna Raja Udaiyar. Year of reign? struck at Mysore in the year 1212"; enclosed in a circle of dots. Udaiyar = "Lord."

No. 524.	As No. 523, but date ۱۲۱۴ (1214).	
No. 525.	" "	۱۲۲۱ (1221).
Fig. 526.	" "	۱۲۲۶ (1226).
No. 527.	" "	۱۲۲۸ (1228).
No. 528.	" "	۱۲۲۹ (1229).
No. 529.	" "	۳۴۲۱ (1243)
No. 530.	" "	۱۴۴۱ (1244)
No. 531.	" "	۱۲۴۵ (1245).
No. 532.	" "	۱۲۴۶ (1246).
No. 533.	" "	۱۲۴۷ (1247).
No. 534.	" "	variant.
No. 535.	" "	۱۲۴۸ (1248).

N.B.—The dates read from right to left instead of from left to right.

One-eighth of a rupee. Weight, 27 grs.

Fig. 536. *Obverse.*—As No. 523.

Reverse.—ಮಯಿಲಿ ಕಾಸು = Kanarese "Mayili hana." The word Mayili is thought by Rice to be connected with an old Kaunada word meaning "token."

One-sixteenth of a rupee. Weight, 13½ grs.

Fig. 537. As No. 536.

Copper coins of Krishna Raja Udaiyar.

Fig. 538. 40 cash.—

Obverse.—Elephant caparisoned standing to left.

ಶ್ರೀ (Sri) between the sun and moon above.

Reverse.—ಮಯಿಲಿ ಕಾಸು = "Mayili Kasu" (Kanarese). XL CASH in English. Weight, 273 grs.

No. 539. 20 cash.—

Obverse.—As No. 538, but surrounded by a circle of dots.

Reverse.—ಮಯಿಲಿ ಕಾಸು ಯಪ್ಪ ಕು = "Mayili Kasu ippatu." XX CASH in English. Weight, 140 grs.

No. 540. 20 cash.—As No. 539, but in lead.

Fig. 541. 20 cash.—As No. 539, but elephant's trunk slightly elevated.

No. 542. 20 cash.—As No. 539, but better finished and of a more modern appearance.

Fig. 543. 10 cash.—

Obverse.—As No. 538.

Reverse.—ಮಯಿಲಿ ಕಾಸು ೧೦ = "Mayili Kasu 10" (Kanarese). X CASH in English. Weight, 70 grs.

Fig. 544. 5 cash.—

Obverse.—As No. 538.

Reverse.—ಮಯಿಲಿ ಕಾಸು ೫ = "Mayili Kasu 5" (Kanarese). V CASH in English.

No. 545. 5 cash.—As No. 544, but lettering much larger.



No. 546. 20 cash.—

Obverse.—Elephant to left; ಶ್ರೀ "Sri" between sun and moon above; surrounded by dotted and lined circles.

Reverse.—ಚಾಮಯಿಲಿಕಾಸು ಯಪ್ಪ ಕು = "Cha Mayili Kasu ippatu." XX CASH in English. Surrounded by a lined circle and ring of dots.

Fig. 547. 20 cash.—As No. 546, but Cha written ಚ

No. 548. 20 cash.— " " ಚಾ::

No. 549. 20 cash.—As No. 456, but Sri and sun and moon written. 
Dr. Hultsch possesses a specimen with the long mark added to Sri, thus:—

No. 550. 10 cash.—

Obverse.—As No. 546, but with long mark added to Sri.

Reverse.—"Cha Mayili Kasu 10" in Kanarese. X CASH in English. Surrounded by double-lined circle and ring of dots.

No. 551. 10 cash.—As No. 550, but no long mark to Sri.

No. 552. 5 cash.—

Obverse.—As No. 550.

Reverse.—"Cha Mayili Kasu 5." V CASH in English.

No. 553. 5 cash.—As No. 552, but without the long mark to Sri.

Fig. 554. 20 cash.—

Obverse.—Elephant to left with trunk upraised: ಶ್ರೀ (Sri) between sun and moon above: ಚಾಮುಂಡಿ = "chamundi" = Kanarese, in double-lined circle and ring of dots.

Reverse.—ಕರ ಮಯಿಲಿ ಕಾಸು ಐಪತ್ತು = "Krishna Mayili Kasu ippattu," Kanarese. XX CASH in English. Enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots.

No. 555. 20 cash.—As No. 554, but no ಶ್ರೀ (Sri) between the sun and moon.

No. 556. 20 cash.—As No. 554, but ಶ್ರೀಶೈ written ಶ್ರೀಶೈ

No. 557. 20 cash.—As No. 554, but with dotted flowers on the obverse.

Fig. 558. 10 cash.—As No. 554, but "Krishna Mayili Kasu hattu," Kanarese, and CASH X in English on the reverse.

No. 559. 5 cash.—As No. 554, but "Krishna Mayili Kasu Aidu," Kanarese, and V CASH in English on the reverse.

Fig. 560.—25 cash.—

Obverse.—A lion to the left with right paw raised; sun and moon and ಶ್ರೀ ಚಾಮುಂಡಿ = "Sri Chamundi," Kanarese, above lion. Enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots.

Reverse.—ಕೃಷ್ಣ = "Krishna" within a circle in the centre ಮಯಿಲಿ ಕಾಸು ೨೫ "Mayili Kasu 25," Kanarese, XXV CASH ضرب مہی سور "Struck at Mysore" in the margin; the whole enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots. Weight, 173 grs.

No. 561. 25 cash.—As No. 560, but XXV CASH written XXV CSH.

No. 562. " " but variant in the Kanarese of Krishna.

- No. 563. 25 cash.—As No. 560, but XXV CASH written HSAC VXX.
 No. 563A. " " another variant in the inscription of XXV CASH.
- No. 564. 12½ cash.—
Obverse.—As No. 560, but "Sri" with sun and moon in place of "Sri Chamundi."
Reverse.—"Krishna" in Kanarese and "Struck at Mysore" in Persian, and Kanarese numerals ೧೨ (12½); enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots.
 Weight, 87½ grs.
- No. 565. 12½ cash.—Variant of No. 564.
 No. 566. 6¼ cash.—
Obverse.—As No. 564.
Reverse.—"Krishna" in Kanarese and "struck at Mysore" in Persian. Weight, 44 grs.
- Fig. 567. 6¼ cash.—Variant of No. 566.
 No. 568. 6¼ cash.—
Obverse.—As No. 560.
Reverse.—As No. 560, but "Mayili Kasu" in Kanarese and VI¼ in English.
- Fig. 569. 5 cash.—
Obverse.—Elephant standing to left with sun and moon above, enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots.
Reverse.—श्री कृ रा जा = "Sri Krishna Raja" in Nagri.
 Enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots.
 Weight, 41½ grs.

A 5 cash piece with "Sri" in Kanarese on the obverse, and with "Mayili Kasu 5" in Kanarese, v CASH and in English on the reverse was also struck, but is very uncommon.

There are three large 25 cash pieces in the Madras Museum, two of which have on the obverse an elephant to the left with "Sri Chamundi" in Kanarese with sun and moon, and the usual inscription on the reverse, the XXV CASH being written XXV UAUH. These pieces were not in general circulation.

The following coins are said to have been struck in Bangalore though the name Mysore was still retained on them, the mint having been transferred to the former place in A.D. 1833.

Fig. 570. 20 cash.—

Obverse.—Lion to the left with right paw upraised.

ಶ್ರೀ ಚಾಮುಂಡಿ "Sri chamundi," Kanarese, and sun and moon above date 1833 below the lion; the whole enclosed in lined circle and ring of dots.

Reverse.—ಕೃಷ್ಣ "Krishna" and ضرب مہی سور "Struck at Mysore," on the field.

ಮಯಿಲಿ ಕಾಸು ೨೦ "Mayili Kasu 20," MILAY 20 CASH, in margin, enclosed in lined circle.

No. 571. 20 cash.—As No. 570, but with a branch on each side of the date and above the lion.

No. 572. 10 cash.—

Obverse.—As No. 570 but "Sri" instead of "Sri chamundi."

Reverse.—"Krishna" in Kanarese, "Struck at Mysore" in Persian and 10 in English.

No. 573. 5 cash.—As No. 572 but the numeral 5 in English on the reverse.

No. 574. 2½ " " " " 2½ " "

No. 575. 20 " " 570 but date 1834.

No. 576. 20 " " 575 but MEILEE for MILAY.

No. 577. 20 " " 575 but of a much better finish with a scroll between the date and the lion.

No. 578. 10 " " 572 but date 1834.

No. 579. 5 " " 573 " "

No. 580. 2½ " " 574 " "

No. 581. 20 " " 570 " 1835.

No. 582. 10 " " 572 " "

No. 583. 5 " " 573 " "

No. 584. 20 " " 570 " 1836.

No. 585. 10 " " 572 " "

No. 586. 5 " " 573 " "

No. 587. 20 " " 570 " 1837.

No. 588. 10 " " 572 " "

No. 589. 5 " " 573 " "

No. 590. 20 " " 570 " 1838.

No. 591. 10 " " 572 " "

No. 592. 5 " " 573 " "

No. 593. 20 " " 570 " 1839.

No. 594. 10 " " 572 " "

No. 595. 5 " " 573 " "

Fig. 596. 2½ " " 574 " "

No. 597. 20 " " 570 " 1840.

Fig. 598. 10 " " 572 " "

Fig. 599. 5 cash.—As No. 573 but date 1841.

No. 600.	2½ "	"	574	"	"
No. 601.	20 "	"	570	"	"
No. 602.	10 "	"	572	"	"
No. 603.	5 "	"	573	"	"
No. 604.	10 "	"	572	"	1842.
No. 605.	5 "	"	573	"	"
No. 606.	2½ "	"	574	"	"
No. 607.	20 "	"	570	"	1843.
No. 608.	10 "	"	572	"	"
No. 609.	5 "	"	573	"	"
No. 610.	2½ "	"	574	"	"

No coins were struck by the Mysore Government after 1843.

Possibly a few remarks on the rarity of some of the coins would be useful. The half gold mohur was the most difficult coin to find, and I very much doubt if many of them were struck. The gold mohur was also seldom met with. A period of famine usually brought out the gold coins from their lurking places, when the villagers would bring them to the money-changers for sale, the greater portion of them being in perfect condition and bearing no signs of use.

The pagodas and fanams were more plentiful. The natives were particularly fond of wearing gold coins as necklaces, and I remember seeing a necklace composed of 500 sovereigns strung in rows for the adornment of a wealthy native lady. Many of the rarest gold, and even silver coins, were marred by being bored or having a piece of metal attached for wear round the neck. The $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, and $\frac{1}{32}$ -rupee of Tipu are also of great rarity in Mysore; as are the half-fanams of Hyder.

I am much indebted to the late Captain Tufnell for the information contained in his *Catalogue of Mysore Coins*; to Dr. Hultsch, formerly of the Archæological Survey Department; and to Mr. Thurston for his valuable catalogue of the Mysore coins in the Madras Museum.

COIN COLLECTING IN THE DECCAN.

BY

MAJOR R. P. JACKSON,

Indian Army (Retired).



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COIN COLLECTING IN THE DECCAN.

BY MAJOR R. P. JACKSON, *Indian Army (Retired)*.



WHEN the British-Indian rupee was emancipated from the superscription of the shadowy kingship of Delhi in 1835, India possessed some three hundred varieties of currency, for nearly every native state had its own coinage, the princes regarding the privilege of coining as insignia of independent rule. The Court of Directors, having placed the British-India coinage upon a satisfactory basis, endeavoured to establish a uniform system throughout the native states, but the princes declined any change in their hand-made and debased rupees. "In the seventies the Government of India again tackled the problem by offering to coin for the states money of the same weight and fineness as that circulating in British territory, in which it would be legal tender, provided that rulers consenting to the proposal would agree to close their mints for a term of years. A few of the smaller states accepted this concession; but the majority held aloof, and it was not until the passing of the Currency Act and the closing of the Bombay and Calcutta mints to the free coinage of silver in 1893, that an appreciable advance was made in monetary reforms in feudatory India, and as their rupees were easily counterfeited, and the advent of cheap silver had made their imitation a very profitable speculation, many of the rulers were impelled to accept the British rupee as a means of self-protection.¹

"A notable exception, however, to this gathering of the feudatories into the Imperial currency fold is Hyderabad, the ruler of which has resisted the blandishments of Simla and Calcutta. . . . As the monetary troubles of the great Deccan Principality form a curiously interesting page of its history, a brief epitome of some of them will

¹ From *The Madras Mail*.

not be inappropriate at the present moment. Prior to the introduction by Sir Salar Jung in the 'fifties of the Halli Sicca rupee and its multiples, Hyderabad excelled the rest of India in the number of its mints and the varieties of its currencies, which starting with the old Delhi standard of nine *mashas* of silver to two of alloy, were so attenuated by adulteration that the intrinsic value of many of the coins was not more than eight annas. It has been estimated that during the first half of last century the state, in addition to the half-a-dozen mintages which represented its official currencies, had thirty or forty others, which were from ten to fifty per cent. below standard value. These debased tokens gradually superseded the state rupees, as the latter were bought up as fast as they were minted, and transmitted by speculative sowcars to private manufactories of coin where they were melted, re-alloyed and issued as one of the numerous brands of money in circulation. It appears that anyone who was prepared to pay for the privilege was permitted to coin rupees, and at one time there were between thirty and forty private mints in active operation, turning out lakhs of spurious money, which found its way to all parts of the Nizam's dominions. . . . Sir Salar Jung introduced the Halli Sicca as the state coin in the early 'fifties, and all other mintages were declared to be no longer current. As, however, no endeavour was made to recall and convert the numerous varieties of old rupees, they continued to circulate, and until quite recently lakhs of them were in use in the districts. As the rupees were all hand-made they were easily counterfeited, and, doubtless, large additions were foisted on the state currency by this means. Ten or twelve years ago (1896), improvements in the Hyderabad currency commenced with the introduction of a machine-made rupee, with milled edges (Fig. 11); but it was soon apparent that the expert coin-forgers in the state were able to imitate it, as facsimiles appeared which could not be differentiated from the genuine tokens. At length, on the recommendation of Mr. Casson Walker, the Assistant Financial Minister, it was decided, to build a new mint and equip it with machinery and coining presses from England, capable of turning out two or three lakhs *per diem*; and to recall gradually the Halli Siccas and the older currencies, and

replace them with coins which could not be readily imitated. The manufacture of the new rupee, styled the Mahbubia (Fig. 13) as a compliment to the ruler who declined to abrogate his currency privileges, was begun three years ago (1904) and up to date some six and a half crores of coins, inclusive of four-anna and two-anna pieces, have been minted and placed in circulation. . . . The copper coinage (Fig. 16) which has also been taken in hand, is giving an infinity of trouble owing to the ingenious devices of both the Shroffs and Bunniah. The official rate of exchange is 96 pice per rupee, but the public rarely obtain more than 86, the difference being absorbed by the money-changers, who, having been accustomed for years to fix their own rates of exchange, will not accept the Government standard. The difficulty is being solved to some extent by the daily sale at the Treasury and other official depôts of some thousands of pice at the official rate ; but the amount placed in circulation by this means is not sufficient to meet the demand and so check the fleecing of the public."

The above extracts from a leading article in the *Madras Mail* are a good description of the state of the currency in the Nizam's dominions down to the year 1907. In remote stations when a rupee was exchanged for copper coins, the money-changer seldom gave 86 of the recognised Hyderabad pice for it, for, by a careful examination, it would be found that he had included several tokens of kings who long since had ceased to reign in the Deccan. These coins were not supposed to be legal tender, but the old square *dubs* of former Nizams had become so worn as to be almost unrecognisable, and thus the money-changers had great opportunities for disposing of non-current coins. It was an amusing sight to see the poor villager minutely examine each piece before concluding his bargain, and he had good reason to do so, for the shop-keepers would not accept any money other than the Nizam's, except at a heavy discount.

Even so late as in 1906 the variety of copper coins piled up in heaps on market days in front of the money-changers was astonishing. On examination I have found specimens of the Pathán kings of Delhi, the Báhmáni kings of the Deccan, of Auranzébe, of Akbar, of Tipu of Mysore, and coins of various villages, besides many others too

numerous to mention. Money from all parts of India seems to have been brought into the Deccan in great quantity, to have been readily accepted, and to have remained in circulation. So many different dynasties ruled in the Deccan at various times, every king of each dynasty proclaiming his accession to the throne by issuing money, and so many villages and towns had their own currency, that anything in the shape of a coin must have been accepted. In some parts of the Deccan the shop-keepers would receive square copper coins only, which is the usual shape of the Nizam's coins, but in other parts both square and round coins would be accepted. In order that no objections should be raised on the ground of the shape of the coins, I have often come across many coins which though originally round had been cut by the agents of the money-changers. I obtained in change a specimen of one of the issues of Alá-ud-din, Ahmad II. a Báhmáni king of the Deccan, A.D. 1437-1457, so clipped as to resemble one of the Nizam's coins. The money of the Sultans of Malwa being square was occasionally found amongst the Nizam's *dubs*.

From the foregoing remarks it will be seen that coin collecting in the Deccan is not a very expensive occupation, even if the rate of exchange demanded by the money-changers is given, namely, 86 pice to the Nizam's rupee, about one shilling and two pence. Whilst stationed in the Deccan in 1906, I heard that the money-changers were collecting the old currency of the Nizam with a view to sending the coins to Hyderabad to be melted down for the new currency; and thinking that more active steps than waiting to enlarge my collection by what I received in change, should be taken, I paid several visits to the bazaars before the old coins disappeared. The money-changers, however, suspecting that I wanted the coins for a collection and not for purposes of small change, at once put up their rates. I was at first surprised, especially as I was told that no other coin collector had resided in that cantonment before, and having been cheated for months to the extent of ten pice per rupee in change required for household expenses, I paid no further visits to them, but adopted another plan. I gave a few elementary lessons in coin reading to a very intelligent and smart Mussalman, and sent him to all the villages and towns in the district

with instructions as to what he was to purchase. The result was better than I expected, as he was able to purchase copper coins at the rate of 96 to the Nizam's rupee, and made an arrangement with the people from whom he bought them to return those which he found he did not require after reaching home. The only copper coins which the village money-changers refused to let him have at this rate, were the copper issues of Akbar, and no wonder, considering their weight. The silver coins he purchased by weight,¹ but he was not long in finding out that it was a mistake to select one or two copper pieces out of a heap and then to try and bargain for them, for he rarely succeeded. If he wanted to purchase even a few out of a bag-full, he found it considerably cheaper to buy the lot. This of course was when he had become well known in the villages and the rate of copper coins had consequently commenced to rise.

Having occasion to visit the ancient city of Daulatabad where he had lately been collecting, I thought I would make a few enquiries in the bazaars, but was told that an eccentric Mussalman on a bicycle, which was his usual mode of travelling, had examined all the money in the village, and taken all away with him that he wanted. At a later date he paid another visit to the place, but returned very dejected saying that some sahib, meaning myself, had been making enquiries there about the coins of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq, and that in consequence, the prices had gone up so considerably, that he was unable to do any business. After this experience I made no further inquiries for coins in other places I visited, but left it entirely to him, contenting myself with arranging his tours on the map, and ascertaining the ancient villages where he would be most likely to find what I required. Thus, the acquisition of coins was a very easy matter for me, and I was saved the annoyance of bargaining with natives, who invariably ask considerably more than the real value, and I had the pleasure of spending many hours during the long hot Indian day examining his collections, identifying, and cataloguing them.

¹ When forming a collection of the coins of Mysore in 1890 I often found the villagers in remote places in Mysore perfectly willing to sell their copper coins by weight, which, it need scarcely be said, was a great saving of time and trouble.

At the same time he was most useful in acquiring information as to what the natives knew about the local coins. As a general rule the money-changers knew absolutely nothing about many that until quite recently had been in circulation ; but occasionally one of them would be able to give the name of the town or village where they had been coined, or where they were more frequently met with. The name of the person who had issued them and even the dates were unknown to them, and, in fact, to the more educated of the natives. A great number of coins obtained in Aurungabad were attributed to the Mogul Emperor Aurangzib, in whose reign, Aurungabad was the capital of the Deccan. About eight miles from Aurungabad is the ancient city of Daulatabad, and six miles further on are the famous caves of Ellora, and from the villages around these places many specimens were obtained. Daulatabad was a very wealthy city in ancient days, for when 'Alau-'d-din, afterwards Emperor of Delhi, captured it in the year 1293 and the citadel still holding out, he was induced to raise the siege of the latter on receiving the incredible ransom of 15,000 lbs. of pure gold, 175 lbs. of pearls, 50 lbs. of diamonds, and 25,000 lbs. of silver. The coins of 'Alau-'d-din even now are very plentiful, also those of Muhammad Bin Tughlak, who, in A.D. 1338, removed the inhabitants of Delhi to Daulatabad. The latter place has been said to be the same as the ancient Tagara, and "there must have been a vast population in this region at the time the Ellora caves were excavated, for these works could have been finished only by multitudes great as those that erected the Pyramids. However, it is now thought that Tagara was built on the plateau of hills to the north of Daulatabad, and that this isolated hill was merely a defence of the city. Extensive ruins have been discovered on the said plateau, but it is possible that interesting discoveries might be made there if anyone would go with tents and a sufficient staff to examine the ground." I quote this extract from *Murray's Handbook to Madras*, 1879, because I purchased many coins of Alá-ud-din and Muhammad Bin Tughlak from ryots who had found them on this particular site.

Being much puzzled by many of the silver coins, which were once current in the Aurungabad district, and are now occasionally found in

the money-bags of the shroffs, and being unable to get any reliable information from the inhabitants of that place, I referred to the following note in the *Gazetteer of Aurungabad*, 1884, which I quote for the benefit of anyone who may be interested in this particular currency, although it did not give me much assistance in identifying my specimens :—

“ The silver coins formerly current in the district were the Siri Sicca, Zaripathka, Belapuri, Govind Bakshi, Zulfikari, Chandor Sicca, Pipalneri, Vaphigao, and Pistan Shahi. The Siri Sicca was the coin of the Hindu rajahs previous to the Mahomedan conquest, and the Zaripathka was current at the time of the Peshwas. The Govind Bakshi, Zulfikari, and Pistan Shahi derived their names from the persons who introduced them; and the Pipalneri, Belapuri, Vaphigao, and Chandor Sicca from the towns in which they were coined. The Govind Bakshi had an impression of a flower on one side, the Pipalneri, the leaf of the pipal tree, the Belapuri, the face of the sun, the Pistan Shahi a scimitar, and the Zulfikari a poniard. The value of the Chandor coin compared with each of the Pipalneri, Belapuri, and Vaphigao, was Rs. 100 to Rs. 101; and with the Halli Sicca currency Rs. 100 to Rs. 105 or Rs. 106. The Govind Bakshi was equal in value to the Chalni or to the Pistan Shahi, and the Zulfikari to the Halli Sicca.

“ The copper coins that prevailed were the seorai, jamodi, dhabbu, and siahi. The seorai-pice weighed $11\frac{1}{2}$ mashas = $172\frac{1}{2}$ grs. troy, and 16 gaudas of them, viz. 64, were given in exchange for a chandor rupee. The jamodi, or siahi-pices, were exchanged at the rate of 14 gaudas, viz. 56, for a Surti or British rupee. The dhabbu weighed 18 mashas = 270 grains troy, and was exchanged at 8 gaudas, viz. 32, for a Chandor rupee. The siahi and dhabbu are still (1885) sparingly current, the former passing off for an alamgiri-pice, and the latter for two of the same.

“ The gold coins consist of the Akbari, Bijapuri, and Indore gold mohurs, valued respectively at 22, 23, 15 or 16 Halli Sicca rupees.”

The following remarks on the coinage of Aurungabad are made on p. 735 of the *Gazetteer of Aurungabad* :—

“ Gold mohurs are very scarce (1847–1850), and when wanted, have to be purchased at from Rs. 19 to 21; there is a mint, but no money has been coined for a long period, excepting a few half and quarter rupees on occasions of festivals; the rupees in general currency are the Chulnee, Chandore, and Moonkhee (Bombay); the value of these is

always fluctuating, the present rate of exchange being 15 gaudas to the Chulnee, $17\frac{1}{2}$ to the Chandore, and $17\frac{3}{4}$ to the Moonkhee rupee. The copper coins are of two descriptions, a smaller pice called the alamghiri and a larger called the dhabbu; at the present rate of exchange, 60 smaller or 30 larger pice equal the Chulnee rupee. Cowries are valued at the rate of 1350 gaudas to a rupee, and in purchasing them in the bazaar, a profit is made by the money-changer of 6 cowries on every pice-worth. In former days the money revenue of the country was paid in tukkuhs or copper coins, with many shells and little gold. In exchanging money, half a pice is charged on each rupee."

THE COINS OF THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN.

Fig. 1.—The Halli Sicca Rupee of the 9th Nizam, Mir Mahbub Ali Khan. Weight $173\frac{1}{2}$ grains. Sir Salar Jung introduced this rupee in the early 'fifties.

Obverse.—

اصف جاه
نظام الملك م بهادر
سكه ۱۲۸۶

} "Current coin of Asoph Jah Nizam ul Mulk Bahadur 1286" [A.D. 1869].
Initial M of the Niza

Reverse.—

۱
جلوس
میلنت
مانوس فرخنده بنیاد
حیدرآباد

} "Struck at Hyderabad, of happy foundation, in the first year of his auspicious reign."

Nizam-ul-Mulk means "Regulator of the Country." Another title of the reigning authority in Hyderabad is ASOPH JAH—of the rank of Asoph, supposed to have been one of the ministers of Solomon, the Hebrew monarch; and the government of Hyderabad is, in consequence, frequently called the Asophee State. All the Nizam's sons have the word JAH appended to the names given them. Every title, however, bestowed upon previous Nizams is assumed by his successor. Until the destruction of the phantom court of Delhi in 1857, the Nizam admitted that he administered his government as the delegate of the Emperor. Coins were struck in the Emperor's name. In the seal he called himself "the servant of the Emperor." During the existence of the Delhi dynasty, the Nizam's official designation was "Soobehdar of

the Deccan," *i.e.*, governor.¹ The full name of the present Nizam is Mir Mahbub 'Ali khan Bahadur Fath Jang ["victor in battle"] Nizam u d'daulah ["the administrator of the State"] Nizam ul Mulk.

Nos. 2, 3, 4.—Smaller pieces not here illustrated.

Fig. 5.—Is the $\frac{1}{10}$ part of the rupee.

Figs. 6, 7, 8.—Show the size and shapes of the copper dubs, each containing a portion of the inscription on Fig. 1; almost every coin differs from the others in shape. Many of these dubs were coined in brass.

Fig. 9.—Is a copper coin of the 8th Nizam, Afzal u d'daulah [A.D. 1857–1869], Date 1281 A.H. [A.D. 1864]. These coins are now by no means common in the Deccan.

Fig. 10.—Illustrates a copper dub of the 5th Nizam of the Deccan, Nizam Ali Asaf Jah, and dated A.H. 1206 [A.D. 1791]. The dubs of previous Nizams were apparently similar, differing only in date, ornamentation, and length of title.

Fig. 11.—The machine-made rupee introduced in 1896 and extensively forged. It was withdrawn from circulation shortly after its introduction, and the former rupees, Fig. 1, were apparently coined again, for several of the latter bear the date A.H. 1317 [A.D. 1900]. Inscription on the machine rupee is the same as on Fig. 1, with the exception of the dates.

No. 12.—Half-rupee not illustrated.

Fig. 13.—The handsome Mahbubia rupee introduced into circulation in 1904.

Obverse.—A representation of the well-known Char Minar of Hyderabad.

Inscription above, between the minarets, اصف جاد ۹۲

„ below سنه ۱۳۲۱

Year 1321 [A.D. 1904]

„ right نظام الملك

„ left بپادر

Reverse.—Value in the centre ایک روپیہ One Rupee.

Round. فرخنده بنیاد حیدرآباد جلوس ۳۸ میمنت مانوس

ضرب = Struck at Hyderabad, of happy foundation in the 38th year of his auspicious reign.

Nos. 14, 15.—Smaller pieces not illustrated.

Fig. 16.—The Mahbubia half anna.

Obverse.—The Nizam's sign manual containing his titles as on No. 13.

Reverse.—As on 13, but نیم انه = Half anna.

¹ *History of the Nizams.*

Figs. 17A, 17B, 17C, and 17D.—These silver coins are from the cabinet of Mr. Robert Inglis, who brought to my notice the fact that each Nizam placed his initial on his coin.

17A.—A rupee of Nizam Afzal-ad-daulah, A.H. 1273–1286 = A.D. 1857–1869, dated 1275. Note the initial λ (A) on the obverse.

17B.—A rupee of Nizam Sikandar Jah, A.H. 1218–1244 = A.D. 1803–1829, dated 1231. Note the initial س [S] on the obverse.

17C.—A rupee of Nizam Afzal-ad-daulah.

17D.—A quarter rupee of Nizam Nazir-ad-daulah, A.H. 1244–1273 = A.D. 1829–1857, dated 1272. Note the initial ن [N] on the obverse.

Fig. 18.—A very large number of these copper coins was in circulation in Aurungabad in 1906, and although repeated enquiries were made from the natives of the city as to the mint-town, all were unanimous in declaring that the pieces were coined in Daulatabad, eight miles from Aurungabad, and pointed to the mint-mark Δ in confirmation of their statement. The reverses of the coins gave little information on the subject, until I spent several hours on one occasion examining hundreds of them. when I was rewarded for my trouble by finding two or three with the name of the mint-town almost complete as in Fig. 19. I mention this fact as an example of how soon the particulars of the mintages are forgotten by the natives, even in the place of mintage itself, the date of coinage being A.H. 1275, *i.e.* A.D. 1858.

Fig. 19.—

Obverse.—

محمد بہادر	}	"Auspicious coin of the Emperor Muhammad Bahadur, 1275."
شاہ		
۱۲۷۵ بادشاہ غازی		
سکہ مبارک		

Reverse.—

مانوس	}	"Struck at Khujsta Bunyad in the [?] year of his auspicious reign."
میمنت		
سنہ		
جلوس		
ضرب		
خجستہ بنیاد		





This coin was struck in the name of Bahadur Shah II., Emperor of Delhi, A.D. 1837-1857, at Aurungabad: Khujsta Bunyad, being the Muhammedan title of this town signifying "of happy foundation."

Fig. 20.—The half piece of Fig. 19: not so common as the former.

Figs. 21 and 22.—Dubs bearing the same mint-marks, probably Aurungabad, as Figs. 18, 19, and 20, and portions of the Nizam's titles.

Fig. 23.—Very common coins in Aurungabad, weight about 182 grains, issued in the name of Bahadur Shah, Emperor of Delhi, 1837-1857, by Nizam Nazir-ad-daulah, bearing a star as mint-mark and letter ن [N] the initial of the Nizam. The shroffs said they were coined in Satara. I was unable to procure a good specimen with the name of the mint-town; only a small portion of بهادر شاه بادشاه غازی = Bahadur Shah, Victorious Emperor, appearing on single coins.

Fig. 24.—As Fig. 23 but clipped into the shape of the ordinary Nizam's dubs.

Fig. 25.—Copper pice struck by Nizam Nazir-ad-daulah in the name of Bahadur Shah, Emperor of Delhi.

Obverse.—

محمد بهادر شاه
ن
بادشاه غازی
۱۲۶۲

"The victorious Emperor Muhd. Bahadur Shah, 1262 = A.D. 1848." Initial ن [N].

Reverse.—

[مانوس]
میمنت
جلوس
ضرب
[خجستا بنیاد]?

"Struck in the [?] year of his auspicious reign at Khusjta Bunyad (? Aurungabad)."

Fig. 26.—Copper pice with the initial ن [N] of Nazir-ad-daulah. As on Fig. 25 but date 1272 on obverse, and with a scimitar on reverse.

Fig. 27.—Rupee issued in the name of Bahadur Shah II., with star on obverse and scimitar on reverse. Date 1256 = A.D. 1840, and fourth year of that Emperor's reign.

Fig. 28.—A rupee similar to Fig. 27, but issued in the name of the Emperor Akbar II., A.D. 1806-1837, and dated A.H. 1242 = A.D. 1847.

Fig. 29.—The silver four-anna-piece of Nizam Nazir-ad-daulah.

Fig. 30.—A very common copper pice found in Aurungabad, dates A.H. 1217 and 1218, and issued in the name of the Emperor Shah Alam II., A.D. 1759-1806, by Nizam Sikandar Jah.

Obverse.—

شاد عالم [بادشاه غازي] [۱۲۱۸]	}	"The victorious Emperor Shah Alam 1218."
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No. 31.—Smaller. Not illustrated.

Two-pronged scimitar on reverse.

Fig. 32.—Copper pice issued in the name of Akbar II., Emperor of Delhi, 1806–1837, by Nizam Sikandar Jah, and occurring in large quantities in Aurungabad. Dates from A.H. 1221 to 1237 inclusive.

Obverse.—

محمد اکبر شاد بادشاه غازي سکه مبارک	}	"Auspicious coin of the victorious Emperor Muhd. Akbar Shah."
---	---	--

Reverse.—

مانوس میمنت سنه ۴ جلوس ضرب	}	"Struck at . . . in the fourth year of his auspicious reign."
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Although these coins occur in great abundance, it is almost impossible to procure one with the mint-town inscribed on it. On one or two it appears to be

ننگر = Nuggur.

Figs. 33, 34.—Common. Probably Buddhist coins, weights varying from 43 to 140 grs., with elephant standing to right on the obverse.

Figs. 35, 36.—Andhra coins weighing $54\frac{1}{2}$ and 69 grs., composed of an alloy of copper called "potin."

Obverse : Elephant to right.

Reverse : The "Ujjain Symbol," *cf.* *I.M.C.*, No. 20, Pl. XXIII.

The territories occupied by the Andhra Dynasty, 232 B.C. to A.D. 236, extended "across India along the course of the Godaveri from its mouth on the shores of Bengal to its source in the mountains of the Western Ghats. Southwards their dominion was carried into the northern parts of Mysore, and northwards, perhaps, as far as the Narbada."¹

¹ *I.M.C.*, p. 208.





PATHĀN KINGS OF DELHI.

The copper coins of these kings are especially numerous, but as the majority have been figured in Thomas's *Chronicles of the Pathān Kings of Delhi* or the British Museum's *Catalogues*, it will be sufficient if I mention the names of the kings whose coins are most frequently found, viz., those of Shams-ud-din Altamsch, A.D. 1210-1235, Muizz-ud-din Bahram Shah, 1239-41, Ala-ud-din Mas'aud Shah, 1241-46, Nasir-ud-din Mahmud Shah, 1246-65, Ghias-ud-din Balban, 1265-87, Muizz-ud-din Kaikubad, 1287-90, Jalal-ud-din Firoz Shah II., 1290-95, Ala-ud-din Muhammad Shah, 1295-1315—very numerous, Kutb-ud-din Mubarak Shah, 1316-20, Ghias-ud-din Tughlak Shah, 1320-25, Muhammad Bin Tughlak, 1324-51—especially plentiful, there being over twenty varieties, and the coins are generally in a very good state of preservation. After this king the money of his successors is rare in the Deccan.

Fig. 37.—Probably an issue of Nasir-ad-din Mahmud I., Sultan of Delhi, A.H. 644-664=A.D. 1246-1265, as this coin agrees with the types of his successors *Ghiyas-ad-din*, *Mu'izz-ad-din* and *Jelal-ad-din*.

Obverse.— ناصر الدنيا والدين

Reverse.— السلطان الاعظم

Fig. 38.—'Ala-ad-din, A.H. 695-715=A.D. 1295-1315.

Obverse.— علاء الدنيا والدين

Reverse.— السلطان الاعظم

Cf. *I.M.C.*, 239.

Fig. 39.—Copper coin of 'Ala-ad-din. Weight, 119 grs. A similar coin is figured by Thomas as occurring in silver.

Obverse.— السلطان الاعظم
علا الدنيا والدين
ابو المظفر محمد شاه
السلطان

Reverse.— سكندر الثاني

يمين الخلافة ناصر = "Right hand of the Khalifat."

امير المؤمنين

Margin.—

ضرب هذه الغضة بحضرة سنه (?) مايه

Fig. 40.—Copper coin of Ala-ad-din.

Obverse.—

السلطان
الا عظم علا الدنيا
والدين

Reverse.—

أبو المظفر
محمد شاه السلطان

B.M.C., No. 195. *I.M.C.*, 219.

Fig. 41.—Copper coin of Kutb-ad-din, Mubarak Shah, A.D. 1316–1320.

Obverse.—

خليفه العالمين
قطب الدنيا
والدين

Reverse.—

مبارك شاه
أبو المظفر
السلطان بن السلطان
الوائق بالاه

Fig. 42.—Muhammad Bin Tughlak, A.D. 1324–1351. Specimens of this coin in silver and in copper were obtained in Daulatabad.

Obverse.—

السلطان
السعيد الشهيد
تفلق شاه سنه
تمان وعشرين
وسبعائه

Reverse.—

ضرب
في زمن العبد
الراجي رحمه
الله محمد بن

B.M.C., No. 268 (*Ar*), *I.M.C.*, 309 (*Au*).

Fig. 43.—Copper coin of Muhammad Bin Tughlak.

Obverse.—

بن
محمد
تغلقشاه

Reverse.—

السلطان
العادل

Probably *B.M.C.*, 281, *I.M.C.*, 339.

I may mention that on one occasion I obtained more than twenty specimens of *Thomas*, No. 196, described by that author as "very rare," four of *Thomas*, No. 204, described as "unique," and about twenty of his Nos. 205 and 206, described as "rare"—all in the vicinity of Daulatabad.

MOGUL EMPERORS OF INDIA.

The most numerous copper coins of the Mogul emperors occurring in the Deccan are the dams of Akbar, A.D. 1556–1605, those struck in the Urdu-i-Zafar Quarin or "victorious camp" being frequently in evidence. Two or three varieties of this mint are found, the common date being A.H. 1000, A.D. 1593. Akbar's dams of Lahore, Malpur, Dogam, Delhi, Chaitaur, Illahabas (Allahabad), Narnol and Gobindpur are occasionally met with. The silver coins of Akbar and of Shah Jahan, coins of the latter bearing the name of the mint of Daulatabad, frequently occur, but the most numerous are those of Aurangzib, A.D. 1658–1707, minted in Aurungabad, Golconda, Bijapur and Surat. The half rupees of these three emperors are much scarcer than the rupees.

Fig. 44.—Copper dam of Akbar. Weight, 306 to 310 grs.

Obverse.—

فلوس
اردوی

Reverse.—

ظفر قرین
۴۰ الہی

"Falus struck at the victorious camp in the 40th Ilahi year."

Fig. 45.—

Obverse.— فلولس
الف
ضرب
Reverse.— اردو
ظفر
قرین

“Falus struck at the victorious camp, 1000” (A.H.).

Fig. 46.—Very common copper coin of Aurangzib. Average weight, 207 grs.

Obverse.— جلوس مبارک ۱۱۱۷
Reverse.— مچلی پدین ضرب ۱۴۵۰۰۰

“Struck at Machlipatam (= Masulipatam) in the 45th year of his auspicious reign, 1117” (A.H.).

The coins in my collection commence with the date A.H. 1110, and continue to the year 1197, *i.e.*, long after the death of Aurangzib. Those bearing dates 1110 to 1134 are the most common. The next dates are 1170 to 1179, followed by one specimen dated 1197.

Similar coins weighing 106 grains were minted, which evidently represent half the value of that figured. Dates 1115 and A.H. 1118.

Fig. 47.—Copper coin of Aurangzib. Weight, 214 grs

Obverse.— جلوس مبارک (سند)
Reverse.— ضرب (ناربول ?)
Narnol (?) mint.

Fig. 48.—Copper coin of Aurangzib struck at Sholapur.

Obverse.— فلولس مبارک
Reverse.— ضرب شولاپور

Fig. 49.—Falus of Aurangzib struck at Surat.

Obverse.— فلولس اورنگ شاہے زیب
Reverse.— ضرب سندہ ۱۱۰۰ سورت





Fig. 50.—Copper coin of Aurangzib struck at Surat, occurring in large numbers in the Deccan. Average weight 210 grs.

Obverse.— (؟) جلوس مبارک سنہ ۲۳

Reverse.— (؟) ضرب سورت سنہ ۱۰۹۴

Fig. 51.—Copper coin of Aurangzib, probably struck at Hyderabad in A.H. 1100. Average weight, 202 grs.; very numerous; dates 1100 to 1117 in my collection.

Obverse.— جلوس مبارک

Reverse.— (؟) ضرب سنہ ۱۱۰۰

Fig. 52.—As No. 51, but average weight, 101 grs., date 1103.

Obverse.— جلوس ۳۶ مبارک

Reverse.— ضرب سنہ ۱۱۰۳

Figs. 53, 54, 55.—Copper coins of Alamgir II., A.D. 1754–59, struck at Elichpur (Berar). Very plentiful in the Deccan. Weight, 243–300 grs.

Obverse.— [عالم] شاد [با] دشاہ سکہ مبارک

Reverse.— فلوس ضرب ایلچپور

J.A.S.B., lxxi, 1902. Not figured.

Fig. 56.—Copper coin of Alamgir, struck at Elichpur.

Obverse.— [عا] امشا بادشاہ سکہ مبارک

Reverse.— فلوس ضرب ایلچپور

J.A.S.B., lxxi, 1902.

Fig. 57.—Copper coin of Jahandar Shah, A.D. 1712–13, weighing 193 grs., dated A.H. 1124=A.D. 1712.

Obverse.— جہاندار شاہ

ابو الفتح ۱۱۲۴

Reverse.— فلوس

Fig. 58.—As No. 57, but weight 213 grs. and غازی in addition on obverse.

Fig. 59.—Copper coin of Farrukh Siyar, A.D. 1713–19.

Obverse.— با بحر و بر فرخ سیر

Reverse.— سنہ ۱۱۲۴ ضرب

Mint, Dar al Saroor Burhanpore (?)


Fig. 60.—Copper coin of Shah Alam II., A.D. 1759–1806, bearing on obverse the date 1220=A.D. 1805, and  on reverse. Weight, 255 grs. Rare.

Fig. 61.—Rare copper coin of Shah Alam II., dated 1183=A.D. 1769.

Obverse.— عالم شاه

Reverse.— ۱۱۸۳
سنه

Another specimen in the collection bears the date 1191.

Fig. 62.—Rare copper coin of Shah Alam II., dated 1195=A.D. 1781.

Obverse.— بادشاه شاد عالم ۱۱۹۰

Reverse.— سنه جلوس ۲۲

Fig. 63.—Common copper coin of Shah Alam II., struck at Sholapur. Weight varies from 188 to 204 grs.

Obverse.— جلوس مبارک شاد عالم

Reverse.— ضرب شولاپور سنه (?)

Fig. 63A.—Several coins of this type, varying in weight from 213 to 108 grs., were obtained in the Deccan, and may possibly have been issued by the Emperor Akbar.

BÁHMÁNÍ KINGS OF THE DECCAN.

The copper coins of these kings occur in great numbers in the Deccan, but as the copper coinage has been described by Surgeon-Major Codrington in the *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Asiatic Society*, 1883, it will be sufficient to note the coins which were brought to me from Jalna and to describe the varieties. I was able to procure coins of twelve of the eighteen Báhmání kings. The silver coins are extremely rare.

1st king. Ala-ud-din Hasan Shah Gangu Bahman, A.D. 1347–57.—

7 copper coins. *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1898, p. 263, Plate XVII, No. 4.

2nd king. Muhammad Shah Bahman Ghazi, A.D. 1357–74.—

6 copper coins, 3 varieties, *Numismatic Chronicle*, p. 264, Plate XVII, Nos. 6 and 7, and Fig. 64.

- 4th king. Daud Shah, A.D. 1377-78.—
1 specimen in copper, *Codrington*, No. 1.
- 5th king. Mahmud Shan bin Ala-ad-din Hasan, A.D. 1378-96.—
20 copper coins, *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1898, p. 265, Plate XVII, Fig. 11.
- 8th king. Firoz Shah, A.D. 1397-1422.—
1 silver coin weighing 164½ grs., 27 copper coins, average weight 79 grs. In addition to the name of the king on the obverse, several have distinct traces of ضرب احساناباد سنة = "struck at Ahsanabad, year . . ." *Codrington*, No. 2.
- 9th king. Ahmad Shah, A.D. 1422-35.—
2 specimens, *Codrington*, No. 3.
17 " " " 4.
3 " " " 5.
- 10th king. Ala-ad-din Ahmad II, A.D. 1435-57.—
1 specimen, *Codrington*, No. 7.
17 specimens " " 8.
10 " " " 9.
21 " " " 10.
10 " " " 11.
- 11th king. Humayan Shah, A.D. 1457-61.—
10 specimens *Codrington*, No. 12, who gives 3 sizes, weighing 246, 165 and 122 grs. Four specimens of another size, weighing 79 grs., were obtained.
- 13th king. Muhammad Shah, A.D. 1463-82.—
35 specimens *Codrington*, No. 13, and Fig. 66.
- 14th king. Mahmud Shah II., A.D. 1482-1518.—
15 specimens, 4 sizes, *Codrington*, No. 14.
9 " 3 " " 15.
- 15th king. Waliu 'llah Shah, A.D. 1522-25.—
3 specimens.
- 18th king. Kalimallah Shah, A.D. 1525.—
27 specimens, *Codrington*, No. 16, who gives 2 sizes, weighing 255 and 170 grs. Two other sizes were procured, weighing 125 and 81 grs.

The first king, Ala-ud-din Hasan Shah Gangu Bahman, was appointed by the Delhi emperor to the command of the army in the Deccan, and when the emperor's power became weaker, he proclaimed himself independent in A.D. 1347, and struck coins in his own name.

"He ruled the whole of the upper basins of the Godaveri and Kistna rivers, *i.e.*, the greater part of the Bombay Presidency south of

Surat, and most of the Nizam's Dominions. At one period of the Bāhmāni dynasty it [its dominion] extended beyond the bounds given above, but like all Eastern kingdoms its success only preceded its ruin. The dynasty lasted for nearly two centuries, but finally was split up into kingdoms, which had their capitals at Bijapur, Junair, and Ahmadnagar, Elichpur, Golconda and Bidar. The Bāhmāni dynasty is represented by 18 kings."¹

Fig. 64.—Copper coin of Muhammad Shah Bahman Ghazi, A.D. 1357–74.

Obverse.—

بھمن

بن

السلطان

Reverse.—

أبو المظفر

محمد شاه

Vide Numismatic Chronicle, 1898, p. 264, Nos. 2 and 3 not figured.

Fig. 65.—As Fig. 64, but obverse:

بھمن

محمد شاه

السلطان

Fig. 66.—Copper coin of Muhammad Shah II., A.D. 1463–82.

Obverse.—

محمد شاه

بن همانوشا

السلطان

No. 67.—Variety, not illustrated.

Reverse.—

بالله

المعتصم

أبو المظفر

Fig. 68.—A copper coin attributed to Nāsir-ud-din Ismail, who was set up as king of the Deccan in A.H. 748=A.D. 1347, and on whose resignation Hasan Gangu became king and founder of the Bāhmāni dynasty.

Obverse.—

شاه

اسماعيل

Reverse.—

سلطان نا

صر الدنيا و الدين

ابو الفتح

} In double circle; parts of
marginal inscription.

¹ *Coin Collecting in Northern India*, by Rodgers.

THE KINGS OF GUJERAT.

The coins of the following kings are frequently found in the Deccan :—

- 3rd king. Ahmad Shah I., A.D. 1411-42.—
2 or 3 varieties in copper.
- 7th king. Muhammad Shah, "Bigara," A.D. 1458-1511.—
2 varieties in copper.
- 8th king. Muzaffar Shah II., A.D. 1511-25.—
Common, one variety only in copper.
- 11th king. Bahadur Shah, A.D. 1525-36.—
One variety in copper.
- 13th king. Mahmud Shah III., Bin Latif, A.D. 1537-53.
2 varieties in silver, weighing 105 and 52 grs: respectively,
copper coins numerous, one variety only.

Fig. 69.—Copper coin of Ahmad Shah I., A.D. 1411-42, dated A.H. 835 = A.D. 1431.

Obverse.—

السلطان

شاه

احمد

Reverse.—

الدنيا و

[الدین]

ضرب ۸۳۵

B.M.C., Gujerat, No. 413, Plate XI.

Fig. 70.—Obverse as Fig. 69.

Reverse.—

ناصر الدنيا

والدين

B.M.C., Gujerat, No. 414, Plate XI.

THE SULTANS OF MALWA, ETC.

Coins of the following sultans occur in copper :—

- 4th sultan. Mahmud Shah, A.D. 1435-75.
- 5th sultan. Ghias Shah, A.D. 1482-1500.
- 6th sultan. Nasir Shah, A.D. 1500-10.
- 7th sultan. Mahmud Shah II., A.D. 1510 (also silver coins).

The Malwa issues of the Emperor Akbar of the same square shape as those of the sultans are frequently met with ; also are those of Shah Jahan.

The coins of the sultans of Jaunpur are rarely found in the Deccan.

The copper coins of the Mahratta kings of Satara, known as the Chatrapati, *i.e.*, "Lord of the Parasol," pice, are the most common of all coins in the Deccan—especially the issues of the great Sivaji, A.D. 1674–1680, who assumed the title of "Kohatriya Kulavatamsa Sri Raja Siva Chhatrapati" in A.D. 1674.

MISCELLANEOUS DECCAN COINS.

Figs. 71 and 72 are copper coins varying in weight from 102 to 121 grs., frequently found in the villages round Daulatabad, and said to have been coined in Toka, a village situated on the Godaveri, about 26 miles from Aurungabad on the Ahmadnagar Road.

Obverse.—Battle-axe and date 9289 = 1241, A.D. 1825–6.

Reverse.—شاه بادشاه (?)

The reverses of all these coins in my collection are different, yet none of them appear to have been stamped with the name of a mint town.

Fig. 73.—The Elichpur [Berar] hyena copper pice—very plentiful—weight from 173 to 183 grs.

Obverse.—A hyena.

Reverse.—ضرب ایلچہ [پور] "Struck at Elichpur."

Fig. 74.—A copper coin of 'Abd'alla Qutb Shah of Golconda, A.D. 1611–72, struck at Hyderabad. These coins occur in great numbers in the Deccan, and vary in weight from 94 to 106 grs. The majority of them are dated A.H. 1068 = A.D. 1657, but some occur with the date 1095 = A.D. 1683, proving that these coins were continued to be minted after that ruler's death. The Qutb Shahi dynasty of Golconda commenced in A.D. 1512, when the founder, a Turkoman chief who came to the Deccan to seek his fortune, being made governor of Telingana, threw off his allegiance to the Bāhmāni family during the weak government of Mahmud Shah, and assumed the title of King of Golconda.

Obverse.—۱۰۶۸

بالسنة

Reverse.—ضرب حیدرآباد دارالسلطنت "Struck at the capital Hyderabad."

Fig. 75.—Common copper coins in the Deccan, but I was unable to acquire any information about the place of mintage or name of the chieftain who issued them, which appears to be ابراهيم = Ibrahim.

Fig. 76.—Common copper coins, said to be issued by one of the villages in the Deccan.

Fig. 77.—Copper coin occurring in great numbers : no information available from native sources.

No. 78.—A variety, not illustrated.

Fig. 79.—Copper coin said to have been issued by one of the villages on the banks of the Godaveri ; similar representations of Hanuman are found carved in stone on the banks of that river. Mr. R. Inglis called my attention to a very similar representation of Hanuman by Princeps, in his *Useful Tables*, Calcutta, 1834, Plate III, Symbol 119, who ascribed it to Kukuratee, near Punnah in Bundelkhund. His figure, however, slightly differs.

Figs. 80 to 83.—Common copper coins, said to have been minted at the ancient town of Pyton (Putton), between the years A.D. 1823 and 1858.

Nos. 84 and 85.—Copper coins—occasionally found in brass—and said to have been minted in one of the Deccan villages, name unknown. Not illustrated.

Many other Deccan coins in silver and copper were obtained in addition to those mentioned above, but as the list would far exceed the limits of the present paper, I have contented myself with referring to those most frequently met with.

During the short time I collected coins in the Deccan, I was also able to procure a fairly representative collection of coins of the following states :—Bhopal, Jaora, Baroda, Rutlam, Dhar, Gwalior, Indore, Bhuj, Mewar, Ujain, Partabgarh, Marwar, Bikanir, Jaipur, Bundi, Alwar, Bhartpur, Kuchawan ; also of the Sikhs and of the East India Company. The majority of them were mixed with the ordinary Hyderabad dubs, but I think I have said sufficient to show what an excellent place the Deccan country is for anyone interested in the fascinating pursuit of Indian numismatics and the records of a bygone age. I did not meet with many coins of Southern India in the Deccan, here and there a stray Mysore coin would make its appearance, but none of the old dynasties. Being chiefly interested in the coins of Southern India, I did not spare any efforts in the attempt to procure them, but without success.

I have to thank Mr. Robert Inglis for his kindness in assisting me in the present paper and for his suggestions as to the reading of the inscriptions on several of the coins.

